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U.S.-Japan face off in trade war — page 6

THE JERUSALEM POST

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EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW INSIDE TODAY

Benny Morris analyses the latest maneuvering in Labour and the Likud Jockeying for position in the peace stakes

Labour Party leaders are acting as if they have a secret. And Likud's heads are reacting as if they have a good idea of its nature.

This is the most probable explanation for the improbable statements and actions over the past few days by some of the main political protagonists.

For how else to understand Defence Minister Rabin's repeated and, in this context, provocative declarations that the West Bank settlements of Ariel and Alfei Menashe have no strategic importance and that their future will be determined in peace talks with Jordan? — Rabin, who over the past two years has functioned as the Likud's most dependable ally in the unity government in all that concerned the territories.

How else to understand Prime Minister Shamir's declaration to a visiting Dutch politician that were Israel and Jordan to reach a peace agreement, he would be "the happiest of men"? — this coming at a time when Shamir and everyone else with eyes and ears in the region knows that no agreement with Jordan is possible which is not based on a substantial transfer of territory from Israeli to Arab rule (a transfer to which Shamir is opposed).

At a briefing to the Editors' Committee a week ago, Foreign Minister Peres was reported to have been "in high spirits" and "more than optimistic"

about the prospect of Israeli-Jordanian talks.

His aides explain that this optimism is based on the recent "coming together of the various pieces to the puzzle."

Syria, plagued by economic problems, has moved closer to Jordan; the Soviets have moved closer to Israel's position about a non-coercive international conference; the U.S. agrees to a conference which will serve as a trigger for direct talks; the Egyptians, in effect, agree to Israel's exclusion from the conference of the PLO; the PLO has adopted a hard line that effectively puts them beyond the pale in everyone's eyes; and Hussein agrees with Peres that if anything is to be done about peace, it must be done this year.

Peres's aides deny or parry suggestions that he has reached some sort of secret understanding with Hussein. They agree, however, that Israel and Jordan, through the industrious, persistent offices of U.S. shuttling ambassador Wati Clevarius, have reached substantial agreement on many of the "modalities" of the conference.

When Clevarius finishes putting together his plan or programme of modalities, Peres will submit it — as the American proposal for peace talks — to the cabinet. The cabinet vote will then determine the fate of the unity government and, perhaps, the peace process.

Referring to the Clevarius shuttle, Likud lead-

ers and their senior aides in the civil service have for months charged that Peres has not been "telling all" about the course and accomplishments of the past month's secret talks.

While continuing, reflexively, to dismiss as a pipedream the possibility that King Hussein will ever reach the conference table, there is more than a hint of suspicion among Likud leaders that Peres and Hussein have reached a secret agreement. The thrust of this suspicion is that Peres has committed Israel in advance — as Begin did with Sadat before his descent upon Jerusalem in November 1977 — to a chunk of territorial compromise as the price of Jordanian agreement to go to an international conference.

Rabin's statements have served to reinforce this Likud suspicion. For months, Rabin carefully avoided public support for Peres's efforts to launch an international conference. And for years before this Rabin was the most inflexible of Labour hardliners concerning the territories. After all, he is identified, in the Palestinian and liberal Israeli imagination, as the man who reintroduced those draconian measures designed to quell Palestinian nationalist aspirations and activities (administrative/ detentions, expulsions, university closures, etc.) whose use was previously suspended under Begin.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PNC ends stormy session in Algiers Arafat trades Cairo ties for PLO unity

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

ALGIERS. — The Palestine National Council ended its stormy 18th session yesterday by re-electing Yasser Arafat as PLO chairman and calling for an international Middle East peace conference at which the PLO would participate "on an equal footing."

A key resolution called for a sovereign Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, rejected Security Council Resolution 242, and pledged continued "armed struggle" against Israel.

Arafat was re-elected after he bowed to demands by his militant rivals that he restrict future contacts with Egypt. George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayef Hawatme, who heads the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, had threatened to scuttle PLO unity efforts unless Arafat submitted to a long-standing Arab ban on rela-



Yasser Arafat during yesterday's closing debate at the PNC conference in Algiers. (AFP)

tions with Egypt. Because of its peace treaty with Israel.

"Our priority was our unity, and now it's been restored," said Arafat's deputy, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad).

Arafat, Habash and Hawatme walked hand-in-hand Saturday night



A moving moment at a memorial ceremony held yesterday at Yad Vashem. Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day services ended last night at Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot, where Defence Minister Rabin said that each generation faces an enemy that tries to destroy the Jewish people. The battle for a free nation must be waged continuously, he added. (See related stories, pages 2 and 4.) (Brian Hendler)

Sources in Prime Minister's Office: Shultz 'still opposes' international conference

Post Diplomatic Reporter

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz continues to oppose the idea of an international Middle East peace conference, sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night following a meeting in the U.S. between Shultz and Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens at the weekend.

However, the sources added, Shultz said that the U.S. is willing to explore the possibility of convening such a conference in view of Jordan's insistence that the way to direct Israel-Arab talks lies through an international conference.

The sources flatly denied an Israel Television report last night that Arens had been abruptly sent to the U.S. by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, specifically in order to head off a visit to the Middle East by Shultz.

"We know nothing about the visit," said the sources.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon with the American Council on Foreign Relations, Shamir praised Jordan's efforts to prevent terrorist infiltration and arms smuggling across the Jordan River.

Shamir said that he wants Israeli-Jordanian relations to be "formal" (Continued on Back Page)

Arab states' peace without PLO an illusion

The Arab world now seems ready to embark on a peace process without the PLO. This would appear to be the main upshot of the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers.

The conference seems to open the way for Egypt and Jordan, and perhaps also Syria, to act in concert in this direction.

All three Arab states, but Syria especially, suffered from the hard-line positions adopted at the PNC meeting.

The understanding that developed between Fatah and the radical organizations of George Habash and

ANALYSIS
YEHUDA LITANI

Nayif Hawatme had been initiated by, and received the full blessing of, the Soviet Union, Syria's principal ally.

The final agreement by the Palestinian leaders to bury their differences runs entirely counter to President Assad's express wishes.

The Syrian leader regards PLO chief Yasser Arafat as a tough rival;

the political animosity between them is exacerbated by mutual personal hostility.

The new Palestinian unity is in fact nothing short of a slap in the face for the Syrian leader. The Marxist aligned organizations have their headquarters in Syria and until now have enjoyed Assad's patronage. It hardly seems feasible that they can now remain under his influence.

Another likely development is a sharp deterioration in relations between Arafat's Fatah and Egypt. The dialogue between Fatah and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gorbachev on Mideast peace

The following are excerpts from an unofficial translation of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's landmark speech on the prospects of Middle East peace and relations with Israel, delivered last Friday night during Syrian President Hafez Assad's visit to Moscow:

The reliance on military force has completely lost its credibility as a way of solving the Middle East conflict. There is more than enough proof of this. The main reason for the conflict being prolonged is the expansionist policy of the Israeli leadership, which is backed by Washington. The U.S. treats the Middle East as a testing ground for its imperialist policies.

We express solidarity with the Arabs who refuse to recognize the conquest of their lands. We harshly condemn the discrimination against the Palestinian people who have been deprived of their right to self-determination and their right to a homeland.

In the future, as in the past, we shall oppose any separate deal because

DOCUMENT

such deals only impede and frustrate the search for a genuine solution.

Israeli leaders cling stubbornly to a hopeless policy. They try to build the security of their state by imposing terror on their neighbours, using every available method, including political terror, for that purpose.

This is a short-sighted and defective policy, all the more so since it is aimed at 200 million Arabs. There is a different way — one that is correct, and credible — to ensure a safe future for the State of Israel. This is the way of a just peace and the final establishment of good neighbourly relations with the Arabs.

Much has been said recently about relations between the Soviet Union and Israel, many lies have been spread. Allow me to clarify: The absence of relations cannot be considered normal, but the reason they were severed, first and foremost, was Israel's aggression against the Arab countries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet police look on as Jews mark Holocaust

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet Jews lit candles, passed around photographs of deceased loved ones and chanted prayers for the dead outside a cemetery yesterday in a memorial service timed to coincide with the Jewish world's marking of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day.

Uniformed and plain clothes police watched the service next to the Vostryakovskoye cemetery, where many Jews are buried, but did not interfere.

Earlier in the day, about 20 Jews demanding exit visas demonstrated across the street from the headquarters of the Soviet news agency Tass.

Passersby shouted angrily at the protesters, accusing them of being spies and traitors. Tass issued a report calling the demonstration a "Zionist show" and said many passersby "indignantly demanded an end to the farce."

Some 200 people attended the memorial service at the cemetery.

Those present said it was the first time Moscow's Jewish community had gathered on Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day. They said they thought the current political climate under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had helped make the gathering possible.

"I am sure it was much more difficult some years ago to hold such a meeting; now the climate is better, but nobody knows how long it will last," said Vladimir Slepak, a long time Jewish refusenik who attended the service.

The 45-minute memorial service was held on a mud embankment next to the cemetery wall. Six candles were lit, for the six million.

Meanwhile, in London yesterday, it was reported that Bolodya Feldsman, the Soviet pianist who was banned from concert performances because he applied to emigrate to the West, has been granted an exit visa.

Special team set up to look for missing soldier

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A special IDF and police team was set up yesterday to investigate the disappearance of David Shoham, an 18-year-old soldier from Hod Hasharon.

Shoham was last seen leaving a clinic at the Tzrifin army base on April 15.

It is feared that the young paratrooper may have been the victim of a tragic accident or a terrorist kidnapping. His family and friends reject the notion that he chose not to return to his base in the West Bank, and say he was not depressed.

A police spokesman noted that Shoham was an idealist who volunteered for the paratroopers and had no criminal record.

Several people believe they have seen the soldier, but none of the leads have led to anything. The investigators are still looking for an Air Force officer who may have hitch-hiked with Shoham on the day



David Shoham

he was last seen.

Trained dogs have also been used to establish a trail. Tomorrow morning, 1,500 pupils from the Mossinson school will assist in searches east of Hod Hasharon and in the citrus groves of Kfar Sava.

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CHICAGO	7	4	18	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	3	12	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	4	17	Clear
GENEVA	1	3	16	Clear
HELSINKI	1	3	5	Cloudy
HONGKONG	25	27	29	Clear
JOBANNESBURG	18	26	29	Clear
LISBON	11	5	23	Clear
LONDON	8	4	21	Clear
MADRID	10	5	24	Clear
MONTREAL	3	3	15	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	7	21	Cloudy
OSLO	5	3	15	Clear
PARIS	9	4	21	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	22	28	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	21	23	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	4	13	Clear
TOKYO	15	9	22	Clear
TORONTO	7	4	12	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	3	19	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	48	7-15	17
Golan	54	7-16	18
Nahariya	56	5-13	15
Safed	—	14—	21
Haifa Port	—	13-23	25
Tiberias	45	11-16	18
Nazareth	49	12-21	23
Afula	49	10-17	19
Shomron	50	15-20	22
Tel Aviv	46	12-19	23
B-G Airport	38	14-26	28
Jericho	38	16-19	21
Gaza	36	13-20	24
BeerSheva	10	15-27	29
Eilat	—	—	—

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin was named an honorary citizen of Kiryat Shmona at a ceremony during the weekend. Mayor Prosper Azran made the award in recognition of Dulzin's role in Jewish Agency activities to improve the quality of life for Galilee residents. The mayor described the agency as "the fuel that energizes Galilee and its settlements."

Court to hear Nafsu petition

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The High Court of Justice is to hear a petition from Circassian Izat Nafsu that it order the military authorities to cancel the secrecy order imposed on his Supreme Court appeal. Supreme Court president Meir Shamgar ruled yesterday.

The hearing is scheduled for May 10. In his petition, Nafsu said the authorities had intentionally leaked information to the media to weaken his case.

Nafsu, a former IDF officer, was sentenced in 1981 to 18 years' imprisonment on charges of treason and espionage. He claims that he was framed and that the confession presented at his trial was extracted under duress.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

New memorial dedicated at Yad Vashem

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Vice Premier Shimon Peres yesterday called on Jews the world over to learn the lesson of the Holocaust. "Those who hesitate to come to Israel are likely to miss the opportunity," he said.

Peres was speaking at the dedication of the first section of the Valley of Destroyed Communities, now under construction at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. It will be opened to the public next year.

That section is made up of a courtyard enclosed by nine-metre-high walls. The centre wall of unknown rock bears the name Warsaw in large Hebrew letters, with its Polish name, Warszawa, in Latin letters below it. An adjacent wall of smooth rock bears the names of some 30 towns and villages near Warsaw whose Jewish residents were liquidated. An adjacent courtyard is devoted to Lithuania.

The entire project is designed to perpetuate the names of about 5,000 destroyed European communities.

Some 20 per cent of the estimated \$8 million cost of the project has been collected by the overseas societies of Yad Vashem.

Dr. Yitzhak Arad, chairman of the Yad Vashem executive, told the 350 guests at the ceremony that "our children and grandchildren will come to visit this valley." He specially thanked New Yorker Eli Zborowski, a Holocaust survivor who described how members of Yad Vashem societies in Chile, Hongkong, Canada and elsewhere worked diligently, often through small parlour meetings, to raise the funds for the project.

Mayor Teddy Kollek stressed that through their work for Yad Vashem many Holocaust survivors abroad maintained a link with Israel.

Musical background for the hour-long ceremony was provided by the Broadcasting Authority Orchestra. Hava Alberstein gave a moving rendition of the Yiddish song "Iber die churbes fun Polesen fald der schne" (Snow falls over the ruins of Poland).

At the end of the ceremony visitors walked through the courtyards and passageways nearing completion. A first impression of the intricate project suggests that it will prove successful.

In other events related to Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day, a memorial ceremony was held on Mount Herzl yesterday to honour members of the Yishuv who volunteered to serve with the Allied forces during World War II and fell in the line of duty. It was attended by Defence Minister Rabin.

A concert sponsored by the Institute for Holocaust Music, which included works written in the ghettos and camps, was presented in Givatayim yesterday. It was attended by 300 high school pupils who had participated in special study days this year on the music of that period.



Vice Premier Shimon Peres and Dr. Yitzhak Arad (left), the head of the Yad Vashem executive, at the dedication ceremony yesterday for the first section completed of the Valley of Destroyed Communities, which commemorates settlements whose Jewish populations were liquidated in the Holocaust. (Brian Hendler)

An exhibition of drawings by Shmuel Nussenbaum, who grew up in Europe in Jewish orphanages, including that of Janusz Korczak, will open today at Jerusalem's International Centre for Youth. The exhibition is entitled "Holocaust and Revival."

Several Kach members, led by MK Meir Kahane, demonstrated yesterday afternoon across from Beit Hanassi in a protest against the president's recent visit to Germany.

Yeshivot hesder head for clash with Agency

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

All the yeshivot hesder are on a collision course with the Jewish Agency over a World Zionist Organization resolution tabled by the U.S. Reform Movement.

The rabbis who head the yeshivot hesder founded by the National Religious Party to combine IDF service with the religious studies, wrote yesterday to Jewish Agency treasurer Alvin Levinsky, telling him that none of them would sign the declaration he had sent them "to confirm the loyalty of their institutions to the people of Israel and the aims of Zionism."

A decision was passed at the WZO

assembly in Jerusalem last summer stipulating that Jewish Agency funds must not be channelled to non-Zionist yeshivot and other educational institutions. Levinsky this month mailed circulars to all yeshivot and institutions that received Jewish Agency money in the past, asking them to sign a declaration of support for Zionism in order to be included in the list of future recipients.

The heads of the yeshivot hesder, who met on Friday, told Levinsky: "We could sign your declaration with our eyes closed, as you know, but we object, because this move was dictated to you by the Reform Movement in the United States with

the purpose of denying financial assistance to ultra-Orthodox yeshivot."

"We believe that aid from the Jewish people should go to the educational bodies of every stream in Israel. To the best of our knowledge, aid from the Jewish people to universities here is not allocated according to the outlook of the universities or the students."

The letter was signed by the head of the association of yeshivot hesder, MK Rabbi Haim Druckman, who is the rosh yeshiva of Or Etzion, and his deputy, Rabbi Haim Goldrich, the head of Yeshiva Kerem B'Yavneh.

Army bars Kahane thugs from Bir Zeit

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of about 50 Kach Party activists led by Rabbi Meir Kahane were stopped yesterday at an army roadblock near Ramallah as they tried to enter the city on their way to the Bir Zeit University area.

The group held up signs reading, "Bir Zeit - Today's Nazis," and "No universities and no PLO-niks." A Kach spokesman said the Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance day demonstration was meant to warn against a potential Holocaust... if the Arabs aren't evicted from here."

The group left the area after the

arrival of the local military commander.

Hooligans set fire last night to the front door of leftist activist Reuven Kammer's house on Borochov Street in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood. The door was slightly damaged.

Kammer was among the leftist delegation that met with PLO members in Romania last fall.

Kammer and other delegation members have been plagued by abusive phone calls following the distribution of a Kach Party circular giving their addresses and telephone numbers.

SLA fire kills woman in security zone

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A woman resident of South Lebanon was killed yesterday when South Lebanese Army troops opened fire on a Unifil position near the village of Yatar in the security zone. South Lebanese sources reported.

The 55-year-old woman, Saada Izzedin, was reportedly the third person in the past fortnight to be killed by fire from the same SLA stronghold.

In an incident 10 days ago, a car was hit by fire from the position, killing a woman passenger and injuring four others, including a baby.

A few days earlier, a 90-year-old man was shot and killed while walking along the road from Yatar to the Shi'ite villages of Kafra and Haris.

The SLA stronghold is on a hilltop overlooking the main road and has been the target of attacks by gunmen in the past. But Unifil sources said the area had been relatively quiet and free of terrorist activity for several weeks.

Shamir to France

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Shamir is to leave for France this morning for a four-day official visit during which he will hold meetings with his host, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and President Francois Mitterrand.

GORBACHEV

(Continued from Page One)

We recognize without reservation - as with all other states - Israel's right to peace and to a secure existence. At the same time, the Soviet Union strongly opposes a policy of force and annexation.

It should be clear that changes in relations with Israel are only possible within the framework of a Middle East settlement. We will not allow this matter to be taken out of this context. This interdependence has been dictated by the course of events, by the policy of Israel.

We are certain that the preparations for an international conference on the Middle East involving all the parties concerned must be the central element in the joint efforts to reach a settlement.

This concept, as you know, has been ill-fated, it was not immediately accepted. But the years that have passed show that such a conference is the only way to break the impasse. Today, it is not an exaggeration to say that a major part of the international community supports such a conference.

Even the U.S. and Israel cannot openly maintain a negative attitude. It is time to start careful and deliberate preparatory work. The permanent members of the Security Council can take the initiative in this matter.

Allow me to stress that the Soviet Union is prepared for constructive and genuine efforts on a mutual, bilateral basis.

During the course of our discussions we have dealt with these matters in great detail. I cannot but express satisfaction at the fact that the Syrian leadership is resolute in following the road towards a political settlement.

It is clear in this context that much depends on the diplomatic activities and perseverance of the Arab states, on coordination between them. We are saddened by the lack of unity, differences of opinion and conflicts in the Arab world....

Now that the preparatory work for the international conference has been put on the agenda, a joint Arab stand is especially important. In this regard, we believe that the actions of our Syrian friends can play a crucial role.

ARABS

(Continued from Page One)

Cairo now seems to have been silenced.

President Hosni Mubarak immediately made his dissatisfaction with the Alger resolutions felt by ordering the Egyptian observers to quit the conference and return home.

Jordan suffered less of a blow than Syrian and Egypt. Relations between Amman and Fatah had begun to deteriorate after King Hussein declared forthrightly in February 1986 that he could no longer continue to cooperate with the present PLO leadership.

But despite the dismemberment of the Arab leaders with the Palestinians, they know full well that any political move in the Middle East cannot occur without Arafat's consent.

Without Arafat's consent, even Palestinians who are not directly identified with the PLO will be afraid to participate in an international conference on the Middle East or even in preparatory talks for such a meeting.

After five years of bitter rivalry between the different PLO factions, a new spirit seems to have emerged within the Palestinian camp. Most of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, who are Arafat's main base of support, find this new spirit exciting.

On the face of it, the PNC has led to a stark confrontation - an extreme PLO ranged against moderate states like Egypt and Jordan, who are seeking to advance the peace process. It is worth remembering, however, that both in the recent and the distant past it had seemed as if Arafat had been pushed into a corner and had no way out.

Yet he always found one. According to reports last night from Cairo, Arafat was about to send a personal envoy to Mubarak in an attempt to improve relations. There is almost no doubt that this will be his tactic in the months ahead: on the one hand to preserve internal unity in the PLO, on the other, to settle differences with Egypt and, if possible, also with Jordan.

Arafat remains master at survival, a magician in political manipulation. With the deep involvement of the Soviet Union in the unifying of Fatah with the Marxist organizations, Arafat might be deemed to be in Moscow's pocket.

But that is simply not so. Just as Arafat will do his best to maintain relations with Mubarak's regime, so too will he make sure that the American option will not be neglected.

More than ever, the Palestinian ball is in Arafat's hands. Because of the new-found unity he is determined not to fumble.

He will continue to talk of convening an international peace parley while negotiating with the Egyptians, the Saudis and the Jordanians. At the same time he will assure the Habash and Hawatme supporters of his support for increased terrorism in the territories. He will maintain his close relationship with Moscow while at the same time indicating his willingness to come to an understanding with the U.S.

IN THE CABINET...IN THE CABINET...IN THE

Planning approved for Eilat railway

By ASHER WALLFISH

The proposal to construct a railway line to Eilat moved an important stage closer to realization yesterday when the cabinet approved the completion of the detailed planning required, at the request of Transport Minister Haim Corfu.

Under the proposal the existing line, which carries phosphates from Nahal Zin and potash from the Dead Sea to Ashdod and Haifa ports, would be continued to Eilat.

Once built, the Eilat line could be used to ship phosphates and potash direct to Africa and the Far East, which today go through Ashdod and Haifa. It could also be used to bring in coal, much of which is bought from South Africa and Australia.

The completed plan will include two alternatives at the southern end of the line. One alternative will take it all the way to the port of Eilat, in its present location; the other entails digging a canal a few miles north of

Eilat, with an inland port at the northern end, where the freight would be loaded on and off ocean-going vessels.

The Ports Authority was put in charge of the detailed planning and will cover its cost. The \$180m. required for the actual construction will be left to foreign investors to find. Corfu said that talks were being held with two large foreign firms.

The cabinet established two committees of ministers in connection with the railway: one to study the economic viability of building a canal and an inland port; and the second to study the ecological implications of offloading coal at Eilat port.

Two ministers voted against the railway proposal as a whole, on the grounds that it would turn out to be a costly white elephant which would never pay for itself. These were Housing Minister David Levy and Science and Technology Minister Gideon Patt.

Six Day War anniversary to focus on Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's victories in the Six Day War will not be commemorated in any special way on June 6, two decades after the event, the cabinet decided yesterday. Celebrations will focus solely on the reunification of Jerusalem.

The cabinet took this decision by seven votes against five, rejecting an appeal by Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira, who represents a body of Gush Emunim opinion within the National Religious Party.

Shapira's support came from Likud ministers, led by Prime Minister Shamir.

The Committee of Ministers for Symbols and Ceremonies earlier this month rejected a proposal by Shapira to mark the military victories as

well as the reunification of Jerusalem.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, one of those on the committee of ministers who voted against Shapira at the time, said yesterday that since none of Israel's wars were commemorated by special ceremonies, there was no cause to single out the Six Day War, despite its outcome.

The unification of the city is always marked on Jerusalem Day, which is based according to the Hebrew calendar.

Shapira's proposal reflects the desire of the Gush Emunim settlement movement to create a day of national rejoicing which would underline the territorial gains of the Six Day War and the settlement drive the war made possible for its members.

Cabinet won't pass buck on university tuition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cabinet agreed yesterday to take a decision on the level of university tuition fees at one of its coming meetings, and not pass the buck to yet another public committee.

This was decided at the request of Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, who said that if the government set up a committee and asked it to study the controversy and submit its recommendations, it would really be procrastinating.

Navon said he favoured fixing the fees at \$1,120 per annum. He also asked the cabinet to approve a grant of \$25 million to the Council for Higher Education this year, to be distributed to universities for the

purpose of rescheduling their accumulated debts.

Science and Technology Minister Gideon Patt, who is the acting finance minister in the absence of Moshe Nissim, who is in South America, said annual tuition fees should be not less than \$1,600. Patt said the Treasury would not give any money to the council for Higher Education, even if this meant that some universities would close down.

A spokesman for the National Students' Union said that, while the cabinet decision to settle the controversy over fees directly, instead of referring it to a new public committee, was a step forward, the union would not agree to call off the protest campaign against higher fees.

Ariel settlers call on Rabin to quit

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - Over 50 angry residents of the Samaria settlement of Ariel protested outside the Defence Ministry yesterday, demanding the resignation of Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin for his recent comments that neither Ariel nor Alfei Menashe were vital to Israel's security.

The protesters carried posters which depicted Rabin selling off the territories and chanting for him to step down. They were led by Ariel local council chairman Ron Nahman, who accused Rabin of creating hostility among Israelis by differentiating between development towns and settlements in the territories from the national security standpoint.

"Ariel is not a settlement," Nahman said. "It is a city, and when you take a community like Ariel and separate it from one like Kiryat Shmona, this is something we cannot tolerate."

Nahman said that yesterday's demonstration was only the first on many activities which would continue until Rabin resigned.

During the demonstration, Ariel residents and Likud representatives squared off against a group of 10 activists from the Labour Party's Young Guard.

"We came to show our support for Rabin's policy," said Ephraim Zinger, secretary of the Labour group. "We think he is the best man to determine what is secure for Israel."

The demonstration was organized by the Young Leadership of the Likud, whose representatives circulated a petition stating that Judea and Samaria were inseparable from the State of Israel. Three protesters were eventually allowed into the ministry, where they met with a spokesman.

Prime Minister Shamir last night dissociated himself from the defence minister's critics, saying Rabin was one of the most efficient ministers in the government. He praised Rabin's contribution to national security.

Shamir was speaking by phone to Labour MK Jacques Amir, who had called the premier to ask him to stop attacks on Rabin by Likud members

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved husband, father and saba

OSSI URMAN ז"ל

The funeral took place at Kibbutz Lavi on April 26, 1987 (Nissan 27).

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Hadar, Zohar, Yehel and Noga
Dina and Eli Frank
Sivan and Alon
Naomi and Rami Daube
Matan and Ophir
and Kibbutz Lavi

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offers condolences to
Lord Sieff of Brimpton and family
on the death of his brother

MICHAEL

Moscow declares: Never again

Thousands round the world mark Chernobyl anniversary

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). - Tens of thousands of anti-nuclear protesters held rallies in Europe and the Far East yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet Union's death-dealing Chernobyl disaster.

Police arrested six demonstrators outside Swedish nuclear plants and two people were detained near a West German rally on suspicion of involvement in violence.

Protests were also held in France, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, Japan - and, in a low-key way, in Moscow - a year to the day after the world's worst nuclear power station accident.

In Moscow, the Soviet authorities say they have instituted technical measures to improve the reliability of nuclear power stations and ensure that an accident like the one at Chernobyl never occurs again.

Andronik Petrosyants, head of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, was quoted in the daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* as saying that after the disaster at the Ukrai-

nian plant last April, technical changes were made at nuclear power stations.

The official Soviet press marked the first anniversary of the accident in a low-key way, printing only Petrosyants' interview and another by a senior biologist, who predicted that the increase in long-term cancer deaths as a result of the accident would be small.

Swedish demonstrators held a mock funeral procession outside a nuclear plant that was instrumental in warning the world of the Chernobyl accident. The six arrested protesters face fines or jail sentences for climbing over a fence to the banned area of the Barseback plant in southern Sweden.

Organisers of a huge rally in Italy said about 50,000 people linked hands outside a nuclear power plant near the central town of Casorso, releasing balloons in a chorus of song.

Japanese rallied in several cities, carrying banners proclaiming "No

more Chernobyls." Residents of Hiroshima, the first city to come under nuclear attack, when it was bombed by the United States in 1945, observed a 10-minute black-out.

In West Germany, more than 4,000 people held a rally near the site of a proposed reprocessing plant at the Bavarian village of Wackersdorf.

Organisers of a French demonstration in the eastern town of Thionville said more than 3,000 people turned out to demand the closure of a nuclear power station sited near the borders of West Germany, Luxembourg and France.

In the Netherlands, police ended a demonstration at the Borssele atomic power station.

In London, British emergency service workers and anti-nuclear activists took part in a wreath-laying ceremony outside parliament. Tens of thousands of demonstrators marked the anniversary on Saturday with a march through central London.



A masked participant in an anti-nuclear demonstration on the site of the Dutch nuclear plant at Borssele to mark the first anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. (AFP telephoto)

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Arc de Triomphe 'in danger of falling down'

PARIS (AFP). - The Arc de Triomphe, a major tourist attraction and the site for most of France's military commemoration ceremonies, is in danger of falling down and the government has run into controversy over efforts to have it renovated.

An announcement by Cultural Minister Francois Leotard, who said that a public subscription would be launched, apparently put paid to an earlier plan to have foreign, presumably American, interests finance the renovation work.

New British tabloid is voice for the left

LONDON (AP). - A new British national newspaper made its debut yesterday, a tabloid funded by left-wing municipalities, labour unions and socialist supporters.

The new weekly, called *News on Sunday*, is the only national newspaper not owned by businessmen, apart from the Communist *Morning Star* daily which has a circulation of 28,000.

News on Sunday printed 1.6 million copies of its first issue but editor Keith Sutton said it expects to settle down at around half the figure.

50th anniversary of Guernica bombing

GUERNICA (Reuters). - Basques held a one-minute silent vigil yesterday on the 50th anniversary of the destruction of Guernica by Germany's Condor Legion during the Spanish civil war, an attack viewed as a dress rehearsal for the bombing of civilian targets in World War II.

Planes dropped thousands of carnations on the town in a symbol of peace, in contrast to the German bombers that unloaded thousands of bombs in a three-hour raid on Guernica, the shrine of Basque nationalism.

Local elections important to Nakasone

TOKYO (AP). - Voters in Japan went to the polls yesterday for local government elections seen as a test of Prime Minister Nakasone's ability to buoy his sinking popularity.

Polls were scheduled to close at midnight Israel time in 2,508 cities, towns and villages to elect mayors, town officials and assemblies.

Although the elections are local, Nakasone's ruling Liberal Democratic party hopes to regain some support lost over a controversial sales tax measure the party was forced, in effect, to withdraw from the Diet this week.

British poll puts Tories well ahead

LONDON (Reuters). - Britain's ruling Conservatives maintained a commanding lead in a new opinion poll, reinforcing views that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is poised to call a general election in June.

The Harris poll published in early editions of yesterday's *Observer* newspaper gave the Conservatives the support of 42 per cent of those questioned, Labour 31 per cent, and the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance trailing with 25 per cent.

This would give the Conservatives a 94-seat overall majority in the House of Commons.

Woman beheaded for practising witchcraft

NEW DELHI (AFP). - A factory worker beheaded a woman in the Eastern Indian state of Bihar because he thought she was a witch, *The Telegraph* newspaper reported yesterday.

Pradnan Puri smashed his way into the woman's house late on Friday and beheaded her with a single stroke of a sword after people told him that she had cast evil spells on his sick son.

Petrol in washing machine blows up house

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France (Reuters). - A man who tried to remove a stain from his clothes by using petrol in his washing machine instead of detergent succeeded only in blowing up his house yesterday, police said.

They said the man and two other occupants of the house were unhurt, but the explosion, caused by a spark that ignited the petrol, destroyed the ground floor of the building.

Pro- and anti-Hess demos in W. Berlin

BERLIN (AP). - West Berlin police arrested seven right-wing extremists who displayed the banned Nazi swastika yesterday and called for the release of Rudolf Hess, the last jailed leader of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

Some 350 people staged a rally near the Spandau prison where Hess is held to protest recent calls for the release of the former Hitler deputy.

Both groups gathered at Spandau to mark Hess's 93rd birthday.

FBI, CIA sold Teheran arms five years before Irangate

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - The FBI and CIA broke the U.S. arms embargo five years before the Irangate scandal, approving clandestine military shipments to Iran in 1980, it was reported yesterday.

The *Observer* reported that Judge Lawrence Walsh, the special Irangate prosecutor, has been presented with evidence of the 1980 illegal arms sales, which included night vision systems, radar equipment and inflatable military rafts.

The shipments were handled by millionaire Iranian banker Cyrus Hashemi. *The Observer* reported. They were intended to keep channels open between the U.S. and the

Khomeini regime, with the possibility that an arms for hostages swap might be negotiated for the U.S. staff held hostage at the time in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

Hashemi, stated *The Observer*, had been a CIA agent since 1975, and all the arms shipments were approved by senior CIA and FBI officials in telephone conversations with Hashemi.

Hashemi died in a London hospital last July after a brief illness, at the age of 48. The cause of death was determined as acute leukemia. But Hashemi's brother Muhammad has always claimed that he was killed on CIA orders because he knew too much.

Iran opens offensive in the north

LONDON (Reuters). - Iranian Forces launched an attack on the northern front of its war with Iraq yesterday and captured five heights, the national Iranian news agency reported.

The agency, received in London, said the offensive codenamed Karbala 10, began early yesterday in a 40 km. area in the Banah, Marivan and Sardasht border region, 300 km. northeast of Baghdad.

It was the third Iranian ground thrust launched this month following a major drive on the southern Iraqi city of Basra in January.

Iran said Iranian forces in the mountainous north, inhabited largely by Kurds, crossed the Chuman and Kelas rivers and cleared several villages of Iraqi troops.

"During the operations launched to destroy enemy forces and capture regional heights, Iranian forces inflicted substantial casualties on the enemy," it said.

It named the captured Iraqi heights, as "2008 Sargol", "1890 Kulan", "1685 Aspidarreh", "1850 Shush" and "Koub-nammam." The figures normally denote height in metres.

Iran said its correspondents in the region reported that the Iraqi cities of Suresgala and Karizah were now within Iranian artillery range. The area is about 120 km. east of Iraq's main oil city of Kirkuk.

Iran launched its Karbala 8 offensive east of Basra, on April 7. Two days later, it mounted Karbala 9 on the central-northern front. Iraq said Iranian troops were forced back on both fronts.

Sri Lankan revenge raids on Tamils in fifth day

COLOMBO (AP). - The government attacked suspected Tamil rebel strongholds in the north for the fifth day yesterday and lifted a four-day curfew imposed in the capital to prevent revenge riots after last week's devastating car bomb explosion.

Ground troops assaulted rebel bunkers in Jaffna with machine guns, a government communiqué said. Last week scores of air raids were reported against suspected rebel hideouts on the northern Jaffna peninsula, a fortress of separatist Tamil guerrillas.

There was no authoritative casualty figure from the government attacks.

The government said 100 guerrillas were killed in the first two days of

the campaign. Military sources said the confirmed toll of the first four days was 30 dead and 50 injured. A Tamil journalist, quoting travellers from the north, said yesterday the death toll was 38, including civilians and militants.

The government has disconnected all civilian telephone lines to Jaffna, making it impossible to confirm reports by phone.

Official sources said earlier that the high casualty reports given out by the government were intended to placate the Sinhalese majority of the island nation.

A bomb apparently planted by Tamil terrorists exploded on Tuesday in Colombo's main downtown bus terminal. At least 107 people died in the blast. Most of the victims were Sinhalese.

'Routine violence' claims five lives in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). - Five people were shot dead in "routine violence" over the last 24 hours, the police reported.

They said 60 suspects were rounded up by changes of involvement in bombing attacks that hit the capital's Muslim sector after Syria's military intervention in February.

A few hours after the police announcement, a dynamite stick exploded in the Basta district, bringing to 76 the number of such blasts in Syrian-policed West Beirut.

The blast shattered windows at a bakery and damaged nearby cars, but caused no casualties.

No group has claimed responsibility for any of the bombings that have become a daily ritual in an apparent attempt to discredit Syria's law enforcement.

The explosion at the bakery ended a 3-day "respite" during which the bombers' apparently observed "nation-wide strike" called by the General Confederation of Labour to protest soaring prices and worsening living conditions. The strike ended yesterday.

Police said four men and a woman were killed in separate clashes between dawn on Saturday and dawn yesterday. The statement described the clashes as "routine violence."

Sweden unveils new, cheap jet fighter

LINKÖPING (Reuters). - Sweden yesterday unveiled a new supersonic fighter plane which aviation analysts said would put this country in the forefront of a race to build lighter and cheaper military aircraft.

The Gripen fighter, which cost \$4 billion dollars to develop and is due to fly this autumn, was rolled out of its hangar to the tune of disco music and a five-minute sound and light show before an array of Swedish military, industrial and political personalities.

The technology of the plane, scheduled to enter Swedish Air Force service in 1992, takes advantage of recent advances in so-called light-

er than steel composite materials.

Sir Raymond Lygo of British Aerospace last month described the Swedish plane's "fly-by-wire" technology as "highly impressive." The plane is completely controlled in its movements by an onboard computer operated by the pilot.

Swedish officials said the plane was Europe's most advanced at present. Its main competitor, the British, West German, Italian and Spanish European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), will not be ready until at least 1989.

The manufacturer, Saab-Scania, said it hoped to sell the plane to Finland and Switzerland.

Iceland feminists hold power balance after poll

REYKJAVIK (Reuters). - Feminists emerged yesterday as the real winners of Iceland's general elections after the defeat of the centre-right government plunged the country into political uncertainty.

"Acting as a lobby is no longer enough. Now we need power. The time has come for us to run things together with men," said Sigurdur Kristmundsdottir, the feminists' top organizer, after the Women's Alliance Party doubled its vote to 10 per cent.

Centrist Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson, who has ruled Iceland since May 1983, conceded defeat and said he would resign tomorrow.

"There is no doubt that the gov-

ernment has collapsed and I fear that Iceland is heading for a period of chaos," he said.

Iceland's two political extremes, the ruling conservatives and the opposition leftists, both congratulated the feminists as "the real winners of the elections."

The conservative Independence Party, traditionally the largest party, lost a quarter of its seats in parliament, depriving the government of its majority and handing the feminists the balance of power.

Kristmundsdottir said the feminists were willing to enter government with any partner, but would demand written guarantees on future policy. The Women's Alliance wants a massive increase in women's wages and more spending on social services.

Germans selling Germans for hard Western cash

By CATHERINE FIELD
WEST BERLIN. - The Bonn government has once again bought a busload of East Germany's political prisoners. The deal involving human beings for hard western cash came to fruition hours after the drama of an East-West spy swap early this month, at a frontier crossing point.

Once the handing over of super spy Luthar Erwin Lutze, who supplied hundreds of confidential military documents to the East during the 1970s, was completed, a bus trundled across the border with its human cargo of 80 political prisoners.

It is the same number as Bonn bought the previous week. Almost

all had been imprisoned for crimes ranging from illegal contacts with westerners, attempting to flee the state or refusing military service.

The purchasing of prisoners began in 1963, and since 1971 Bonn has paid more than DM 3 billion (\$1.6b.) to secure their "fellow Germans" freedom.

The offer of western currency manages to secure most releases. In one case, thought, spy swaps, hard cash and simple negotiation isn't working.

Despite improving relations with the East, West Germany has been unable to secure the release of a 51-year-old acutely ill doctor who

since mid-1979 has been held in solitary confinement in a prison in East Berlin.

Christa-Karin Schumann's story is a sad and complicated one of a happy active woman who in her last months of freedom became entangled emotionally with one of West Germany's most valuable spies on the East.

She worked as a otolaryngologist in East Berlin's Charite Hospital, and early in 1979 met and fell in love with Admiral Winfried Baumann. Due to his connections with the military intelligence service and her family ties in West Germany, they were forbidden to live together. They decided to go West with Christa-Karin's two sons, then aged 9 and 11.

Apparently Christa-Karin still didn't know that Baumann had for a considerably number of years been supplying intelligence on East German and Warsaw Pact sources, the work of the East's intelligence operations, and high-level government functionaries to West Germany's federal intelligence agency - BND. Baumann's deal with the BND was to be brought out with the Schumann's in return for a thorough debriefing on arrival. One day be-

fore they were to be brought out, both were arrested.

Christa-Karin was made an example of, and given 15 years jail for "attempting to flee the state."

Baumann was court-martialed and shot. How the door shut on the "red admiral" isn't clear. Intelligence sources suspect a double agent within the BND tipped off East Berlin, or that through its own actions, Baumann drew himself to the attention of his own security service.

Christa-Karin is allowed one supervised visit every six to eight weeks, lasting one hour, and every 10 days may send an "approved" letter to her family in Dresden.

She is receiving little or no treatment for acute blood circulation and heart problems. Reports reaching the West say her condition is so critical her hands are blue.

Her brother in West Germany campaigned for her release, but his and a recent appeal by 163 doctors to the human rights commission in Geneva have proved fruitless. Ruth Thomitzek, Christa-Karin's sister-in-law, has picked Berlin'sCheckpoint Charlie since November 1985. Christa-Karin's release or ex-

change has reportedly been vetoed by the East despite it being unclear what, if anything, she knew of her navy admiral's spying activities.

Now, with Lutze back in the East, and reports that Margarete Holke, who spied for the East from the office of the West German president wants to say in the West, it does not look hopeful for Christa-Karin.

Meanwhile, her family continue their campaign in the West, with forthcoming approaches to Queen Elizabeth II, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and French President Mitterrand (all of whom are due in Berlin this year) to help free Christa-Karin before she dies through lack of medical attention.

(London Observer Service)

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The Rosita and Esteban Herczeg Fellowship

The Rosita and Esteban Herczeg Fellowship will be awarded for one year to doctoral and post-doctoral candidates (from universities in Israel or abroad) working in the area of Women's Studies.

Recipients of the fellowship must spend the academic year at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Applicants are requested to submit the following:

1. Curriculum vitae
2. Detailed research proposal
3. Two letters of recommendation

Applications should be sent before May 20, 1987, to the Herczeg Fellowship Committee, Programme for Sex Differences in Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem, 91905.

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In the presence of —
Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, SHIMON PERES
City Council Member YITZHAK ARTZI MK
A Representative of the Bereaved Families
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Vocal renditions: Shoshana Damer
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Invitations available at Yad LeBanim, 63 Rehov Pinkas, Tel Aviv, and the Municipal Information Bureau in Kikar Ma'aleh Yisrael.

The Municipal Ceremony of Lighting a Memorial Light and Wreath Laying
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Dean, Pinhas Sapir, Jewish Heritage Centre
Director of Interfaith Relations, ADL Israel
Date: Monday, April 27, 1987, 8:00 p.m.
Place: Machon Hatzikahu, 15 Hatzikahu Hamelech Street,
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Oz veShalom - Netivot Shalom, P.O.B. 4433, Jerusalem,
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WEEKLY REVIEW

Ethnic Hatred

Murderous Feuds Threaten Unity of South Asian States

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

ACCORDING to an old colonial axiom, the British maintained their power in the Asian subcontinent by a clever policy of "divide and rule," playing religious and ethnic groups off against one another. But after 40 years of independence, the region still is riven by ethnic and religious conflict.

Last week, it was Sri Lanka that was jolted by new killings — in the conflict between Sinhalese who dominate the island nation and Tamil insurgents in the north and east. First, Tamil separatist guerrillas were accused of dragging Sinhalese passengers from a bus and killing 127 of them 10 days ago. Then last week, a bomb destroyed the bus station in Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital; at least 110 more people were killed. In reprisal, Sri Lankan Air Force planes struck repeatedly at bases the Government said had been used by the guerrillas, again with reports of heavy casualties. Yesterday, India, which has sporadically tried to act as peacemaker for Sri Lanka, was reportedly urging Tamil leaders to enter peace talks with the Government. (Sri Lanka acting to contain reprisals, page 2.)

Less noticed, meanwhile, was ethnic violence in India itself, Pakistan and Bangladesh that gnawed at the unity of those countries.

Such ethnic conflict has torn the subcontinent throughout the modern era. Hundreds of thousands of people died in Moslem-Hindu riots at the time of the partition of pre-independence India. That violence turned out to be a prelude to constant tensions. More than 20 people were reported killed last week in the Pakistani port of

Karachi. The main antagonists are Pathans from north-west Pakistan, who have migrated south in search of jobs, and the Mohajirs, refugees uprooted from India at the time of independence in 1947 and East Pakistan (now the independent nation of Bangladesh) in 1971.

India, meanwhile, suffers from almost daily murders by radical Sikhs in the northern state of Punjab. The Sikhs also have recently turned to fire-bombing dozens of barber and butcher shops and liquor and tobacco stores, many of them owned by Hindus or Moslems. Such destruction means a loss of vital tax revenues to the Punjab Government, which is dominated by moderate Sikhs and supported by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. But the tactic also enables the extremists to demonstrate their religious convictions. In its purest form, Sikhism, founded 500 years ago as a monotheistic offshoot of Hinduism and Islam, forbids smoking, drinking, eating meat and the cutting of men's hair.

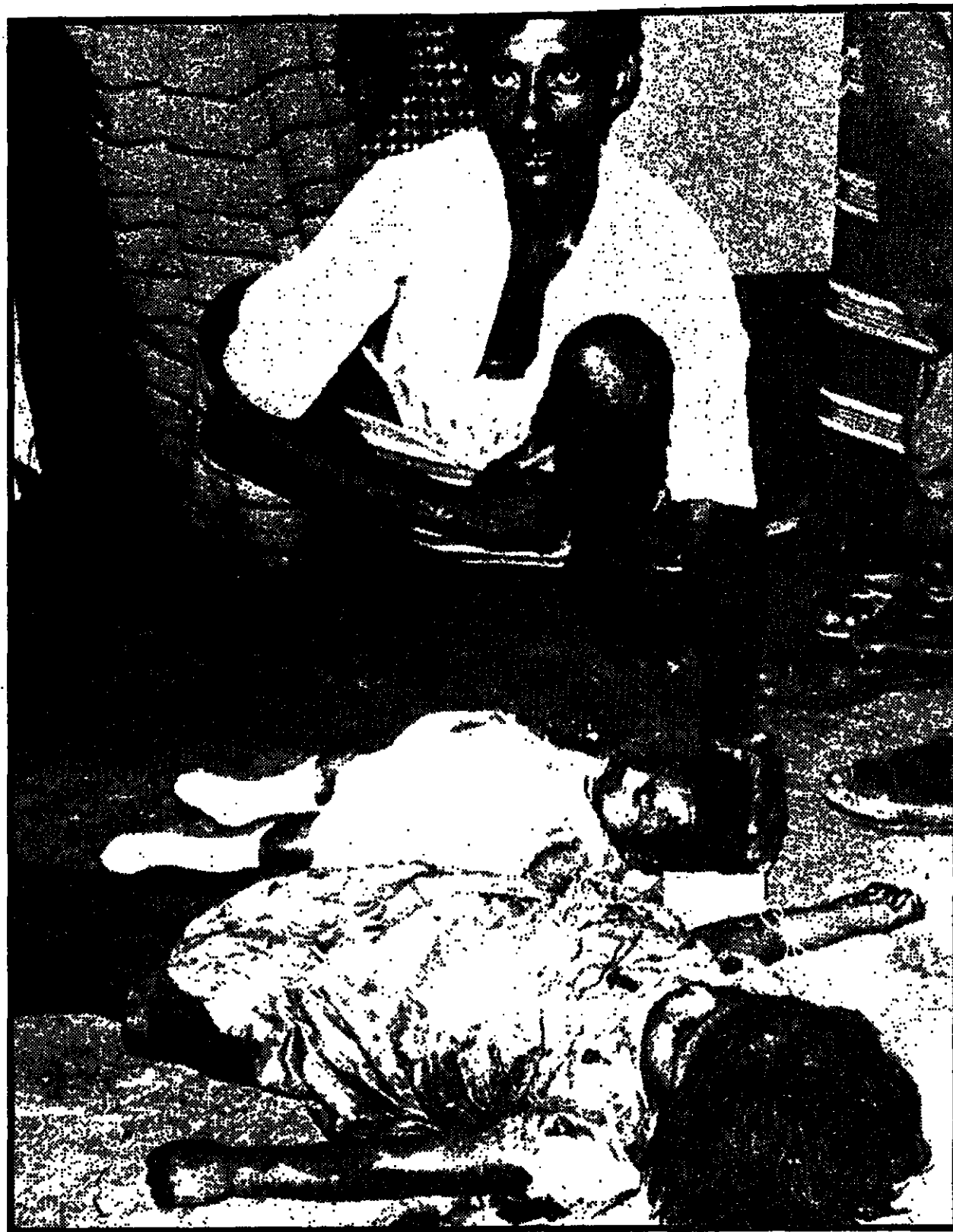
Ideals Under Stress

In Bangladesh, too, thousands have died in years of guerrilla war in southeastern jungles known as the Chittagong hill tracts. Long-established Chakma tribespeople there are battling recent Bengali immigrants fleeing the crowded plains nearby. All these conflicts derive from historic resentments, aggravated by poverty and population pressure. They pose a serious threat because in Pakistan and India, at least, they run counter to national ideals of unity and brotherhood. As the violence this month in Sri Lanka demonstrated, even a rather small island state can be torn in two, its ideals of unity badly threatened.

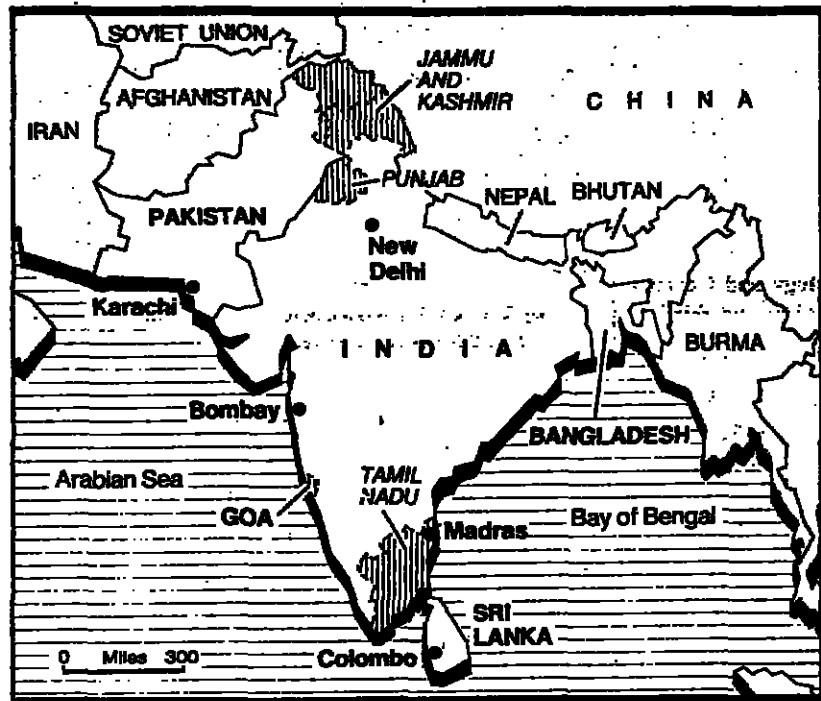
Advocates of partition before 1947 had argued that Moslems of the subcontinent needed their own country.

The corollary was that Islam would suffice as a force for unity among ethnic subgroups that were pulled together in Pakistan, a newly created country. Today, however, Moslems are feuding in Pakistan no less than elsewhere throughout the Middle East. Karachi, moreover, feels the strains of the spillover from the conflict in neighboring Afghanistan. American covert assistance to Afghans fighting the Communist regime there has brought huge numbers of guns to the Pathans. They are also making a fortune in the heroin trade from opium poppies grown in their homeland, which straddles the Afghanistan-Pakistan frontier. When Pakistan cracked down on Pathan drug trafficking and weapons abuses in Karachi in December, it unleashed a continuing orgy of violence.

India's official ideology holds that secularism is overpowering ancient religious divisions. Propounded eloquently by the founding Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, it portrays India as less a collection of warring subgroups than a 5,000-year-old civilization that is in search of



A grieving Sinhalese father stroking forehead of his daughter, who was among 127 people killed by Tamil separatist guerrillas along a jungle road in northeastern Sri Lanka.



modern nation-statehood.

Nehru's widely shared vision remains the country's most powerful unifying force, but it is being spryly tested. The Sikh extremists want their own nation of Khalistan, or "Land of the Pure." Even more dangerous potentially, many of the 75 million Moslems in India appear restive and resentful. The police have had to restore order in several places between Hindus and Moslems after the Moslems resumed large disruptive demonstrations in northern India, protesting the reopening of an old religious shrine as a Hindu temple. Hindus revere the shrine as the birthplace of the god Rama; Moslems claim it as a mosque founded by Babar, the first Mogul emperor.

Also this year, the publication of a short story entitled "Mohammed the Idiot" in a Bangalore newspaper provoked several days of rioting that spread elsewhere in India, including the Moslem-dominated northern state of Kashmir. Rioting has also occurred recently over demands for their own separate states by ethnic Gurkhas in northeast India, by Tamil extremists in the southern

state of Tamil Nadu (which is separated from Sri Lanka by strait that is only 30 miles wide at its narrowest point), and by proponents of statehood for Goa, the former Portuguese colony on the western coast. Yet India, which is by far the dominant country in this region, survives with its ideology of unity intact, in part because of other powerful and cohesive forces: the army, the vast bureaucracy and a community of politicians drawn from the diverse range of groups.

This year, Indians of all persuasions cheered the national cricket team in its contest with Pakistan. The Indian stars included a Moslem, a Sikh and a Christian. And when a prominent Moslem called for a boycott of Republic Day ceremonies Jan. 26, leaders of all ethnic communities rebuffed him. Wrote Rajmohan Gandhi, a newspaper editor and grandson of India's national hero, Mohandas K. Gandhi: "Republic Day has been disclosed to be that rarity, a festival of and for all Indians, a reminder to the world of the Indian nation and to us of a noble struggle."

Racial Challenge Rejected

Court Stands Behind the Death Penalty

OPONENTS of the death penalty had viewed *McCleskey v. Kemp* as their best hope since the Supreme Court allowed states to resume executions a decade ago. For Warren McCleskey of Georgia's death row, and in effect for hundreds of others, the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund argued that the sentencing process was infected with racism and therefore unconstitutional. Last week the Supreme Court, in a 5-to-4 decision, disagreed.

The Justices did not quarrel with the premise of racial disparities. The majority accepted as valid a study showing that, other things being as equal as statisticians could make them, someone who had killed a white person in Georgia was four times as likely to receive a death sentence as someone who had killed a black. For a black convicted of killing a white, as Mr. McCleskey was, the probability was especially high. Other studies show similar disparities in other states.

But Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.'s opinion for the majority asserted that the exercise of discretion, even with ragged results, is "essential to the criminal justice process." General statistics are not enough to show abuse of that discretion, he wrote; to establish a constitutional violation, a defendant "must prove that the decision makers in his case acted with discriminatory purpose."

That is hard to do, hard enough that defense lawyers say they can only rely on other strategies, one case at a time, as the nation's death-row population approaches 2,000 and the possibilities for appeal grow dimmer. "We have a lot backed up on death row," said David Whitmore, legal director for the New Orleans chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. "I don't know what we can do." Daniel Popeo of the conservative Washington Legal Foundation put it another way: "I don't think there're many novel, ridiculous arguments left to try and block the enforcement of criminal justice in America."

And just the day before the McCleskey decision, the Court

appeared to expand the pool of defendants subject to the death penalty. The same majority — Justice Sandra Day O'Connor writing the opinion this time, joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Powell, Byron R. White and Antonin Scalia — said it was sometimes permissible to impose the death penalty on an accomplice in a crime resulting in murder, even if the accomplice neither committed the killing nor intended to kill. Holding that "reckless disregard for human life" could be sufficient, the Court undercut a 1982 decision that had led prosecutors and courts to view many defendant-accomplices as exempt from the death penalty.

Both decisions drew strong dissents from Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. In *McCleskey*, they termed the racial disparities "abhorrent" and "intolerable"; Justice Brennan, who has long said that any execution constitutes cruel and unusual punishment, wrote that even if that were not so, Georgia's death penalty was evidently being administered with "precisely the type of risk of irrationality" that the Court deplored when it struck down the state's predecessor statute in 1972.

That decision, which put an end to all executions in the United States for five years, rested largely on the Justices' conclusions that prosecutors, judges and juries had such wide berth that capital sentencing had become "wanton" and "arbitrary," especially for blacks.

Mr. McCleskey's case is in most respects unexceptional. He was convicted in 1978 of shooting a police officer during a robbery in an Atlanta furniture store, and he was sentenced under procedural guidelines approved by the Supreme Court that year. He had lost two round of appeals in the state courts when the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund took over his case. Now, according to Tanya E. Coke of the fund's capital punishment project, there will be other appeals; last week's decision, she said, was "not the end of the line for Mr. McCleskey."

LAURA MANSNERUS

'To prevail under the Equal Protection Clause, McCleskey must prove that the decision makers in his case acted with discriminatory purpose....'

From the majority opinion of Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.

6 Workers Killed as the Police and Strikers Clash



Striking railway workers attacking policeman during clashes in Johannesburg last week.

South Africa Moves Against Resistance

THE South African Government deployed thousands of police officers and troops in Johannesburg and the black township of Soweto last week to crush a strike by black railway workers.

In some of the worst violence since the latest national state of emergency was declared in June, six rail workers were killed and seven policemen, including a senior officer, were injured.

After a clash with 50 strikers who, the authorities said, were armed with knives, axes and sticks, the police broke into the Johannesburg headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, an anti-apartheid federation that supports the rail workers, and sacked offices. A police statement said suspected terrorists were believed to be hiding

there. Nearly 400 people were taken away in police vans.

The transport agency dismissed 16,000 strikers who ignored its ultimatum to cut short their three-day strike and return to work. The strike followed a six-week dispute that was said to have cost the state \$100 million in lost revenue.

In the United States, the State Department called for an independent investigation of the deaths of the six strikers. Foreign Minister Rieko Botha rejected the demand as interference in an internal matter.

Later in the week, the police killed three suspected guerrillas of the African National Congress, the outlawed anti-apartheid group, in a shootout near Durban. Yesterday South African forces raided Zambia and killed four people they said were

guerrillas. Zambia said the dead were civilians.

Some of the South African Government's emergency powers were temporarily set aside, meanwhile, by a court in Natal Province. It held that President P. W. Botha had acted improperly when he delegated powers to Gen. Johan Coetzee, the police commissioner. Lawyers said the decision, which was expected to be appealed, cast doubt, at least temporarily, on Government censorship rules affecting news coverage of the security forces in action, and other restrictions such as the ban on campaigning for the release of thousands of imprisoned blacks.

In another court proceeding, the Government confirmed that 4,244 people are in detention, including 1,424 children and teen-agers.

Q. & A.: The Linnas Case



Karl Linnas (right) at Kennedy Airport before his deportation to the Soviet Union last week.

'The U.S. Was a Haven For Nazi War Criminals'

WHEN Karl Linnas stepped onto the airport runway in Tallinn in his native Estonia Tuesday, he completed his passage from the hands of the American judicial system to the Soviet Union. Mr. Linnas, a 67-year-old Long Island resident, was sentenced in absentia to death by the Russians 25 years ago for war crimes, although Soviet officials said his case would be reviewed.

He stands accused of serving as commander of a Nazi death camp in

his hometown of Tartu between August 1941 and May 1942. Several Soviet witnesses have said that Mr. Linnas was present when Nazis shot prisoners.

Stripping Mr. Linnas of his American citizenship and deporting him, a process initiated by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, took more than eight years and involved hearings in courts all the way up to the Supreme Court. Mr. Linnas protested his innocence, and his daughter said the evidence

against him had been fabricated by Soviet officials seeking to discredit Baltic nationalists. Some people, such as Patrick J. Buchanan, the former White House communications director, and Ramsey Clark, Mr. Linnas's lawyer, also argued that the case against him was suspect.

The Linnas case is one of dozens brought by the Office of Special Investigations against purported Nazi criminals who came to the United States after World War II. The office's director, Neal M. Sher, said

last week that more than a dozen other people could face deportation to the Soviet Union. Andrew Rosen, a reporter for The New York Times, discussed the search for former Nazis with Allan A. Ryan Jr., who started the Linnas case as head of the investigations office from 1980 to 1983.

Question. Why didn't we pursue the Nazi war criminals 35 years ago? Why are we doing it now?

Answer. Most of these people came here under the guise of refugees from Communism. In the 50's and 60's, we tended to look through anti-Communist glasses, and our judgment was that anyone who was fleeing Communism was a worthy immigrant. We simply did not know or care what else these people had done.

I think also there was a sort of blindness that, with the war over and Nazism vanquished, the Nazis themselves had disappeared. We wanted to put all of that behind us. As a result, we simply closed the books on World War II, on the Holocaust, on Nazism, without ever examining our own record. It was only 10 years ago, when Congress started hearings on what had happened to the Nazis after the war, that we began to realize that many of them had come here.

I think the number of Nazi criminals who came here after the war is at least 10,000. I would assume they are all still here except for those who have died and those who have been deported. The United States was a haven for Nazi war criminals.

Q. How long do the deportation cases take? They seem to drag on.

A. Yes, they do. The average case runs at least five years. The reason is that when you are dealing with a naturalized citizen, denaturalization requires a trial in Federal court, an appeal and possible Supreme Court review. And then the Justice Department has to start all over again with a deportation case. They are two separate cases and cannot be combined. ... You are talking about seven separate hearings and appeals from the time the denaturalization case is filed until the deportation part of that case has played out all its reviews. In the case of Linnas, he kept filing motion after motion. He ended up with 13 or 14 appeals. It's a

terribly cumbersome process.

Q. What can be done to make this process less cumbersome?

A. One of the things that should be done, and Congress is looking at this right now, is to combine denaturalization and deportation cases. So if a Federal court finds that someone entered this country illegally because he was a Nazi criminal, it could denaturalize him and deport him in one decree. That would cut down the appeals from seven to three.

Q. How do these cases get started and how is the evidence collected?

A. The Office of Special Investigations has an enormous amount of data on the people who made the Holocaust. These are original records from the 1930's and 40's that contain thousands and thousands of names and some basic identifying information. What we have done is to go through all the different lists and compare those names against immigration records, to see if anyone in the raw data has ever entered the United States.

If we find a match and our investigation indicates the person is still alive in the United States, then an investigation is begun. The decision whether to investigate lies solely with the Justice Department. It's not a case of the Soviet Union or anyone else saying, "We think you should investigate Mr. X."

Q. Does the United States trust Soviet investigators and evidence?

A. No document from the Soviet Union or from anyone else is presumed to be accurate. Every document is checked carefully. That can take the form of checking information against sources, of analysis such as ink and paper tests, handwriting analysis and other forensic techniques. ...

I don't even like the term "Soviet evidence." It's either evidence under American rules or it's no evidence at all. So we examine each document and each witness and reach our own conclusions. ... We've never had a case where any fraudulent evidence has come from the Soviet Union.

Q. What is the difference between extraditing and deporting people to the Soviet Union?

A. The difference generally is that extradition is a request from another country to turn over a person who is

in the United States, because that person is under indictment for crimes in that other country. That requires a hearing in U.S. courts to determine if there is adequate evidence to support the charge. It requires a criminal charge in another country.

Deportation is a separate procedure. It is a determination by a court that a person has entered the country illegally and should be expelled. It doesn't require any other country or any criminal charges. Extradition in these cases is the exception. Deportation is the rule.

Q. In cases like that of Mr. Linnas, many people raise the point that some Europeans welcomed the Germans with open arms because they were driving out the Russians. How do you separate that issue out of these investigations?

A. It is true that many people welcomed the Germans because they thought they would free them from the Soviets. That by itself is fine. ... But in many cases, it went far beyond that. The people in these areas volunteered to help the Germans, and they did so by killing innocent people. That's where you cross the line into persecution and culpability.

The New York Times/George Thomas
Allan A. Ryan Jr.

Deciding on a Nuclear Arms Strategy Proves Difficult

Missile Issue Tangles Party Lines

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

THROUGHOUT the capital last week, experts in and out of Government were debating a momentous question: Would the United States and the Western alliance be better off reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear arms in Europe? Or would the West be more secure if it retained and augmented its arsenals?

The debate produced unusual patterns of advocacy. President Reagan, who has called the Soviet Union an "evil empire," and presided over a vast military buildup, emphatically favors the arms control side.

As talks resumed in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Mr. Reagan announced that the United States was "determined to build on the progress" registered this month in Moscow by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

At the same time, some Democrats, who have long accused Mr. Reagan of lacking commitment to arms control, strongly oppose the elimination of the missiles. Les Aspin of Wisconsin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said he prospect of a deal worried him. He and other experts have long advocated a strategy that bases security on sophisticated weaponry. Now they find it difficult to shift to a strategy based on the absence of some of these weapons.

Republicans tended to back the President. But Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, was skeptical about where the agreement might lead. "A nuclear-free Europe sounds great — until you really analyze it," he said. "The fact is, we need some nuclear weapons in Europe."

Similar concerns were expressed by the European allies, who worry that withdrawal of the missiles may eventually leave them vulnerable to the superior conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact. Critics of the missile proposal also fear it may presage a more sweeping American withdrawal from Europe. The Russians, for their part, argued that eliminating medium-range missiles was originally an American idea. Georgi A. Arbatov, a Soviet authority on the United States, reportedly complained that the Americans were refusing to "take a Soviet yes for an answer."

At Reykjavik last fall, Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, tentatively agreed to eliminate all medium-



Maynard W. Glitman (second from left), chief American negotiator, with Alexei A. Obukhov (right), Soviet deputy chief arms negotiator, in Geneva last week as talks on intermediate-range missiles in Europe resumed.

range missiles in Europe. During Mr. Shultz's visit, the Russians expanded their offer to include all short-range missiles, which are effective from 300 to 600 miles.

The Administration seemed eager to accept the offer, at least on medium-range missiles. The President has long argued that reducing nuclear stockpiles is the only sensible approach to arms control. "He firmly believes that there is a real need to get away from the whole idea that you preserve the balance by having one more than they've got," said Thomas Griscorn, the White House director of communications.

Moreover, the arms story has overshadowed, at least for now, the Iran-contra scandal and aided the President's rehabilitation as a potent political force. Finally Mr. Reagan views an arms pact as the crowning achievement of his Administration. And his new chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., talks enthusiastically about the chance for "historic progress."

All this leaves Democrats in a quandary. Many of them agree with House Speaker Jim Wright of Texas, who says the time may be right for a "meaningful agreement." But Democrats were hardly ready to cede the arms control issue to the Republicans. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate Democratic leader, cautioned against accepting a deal that seems "cosmetically attractive."

Mr. Wright, meanwhile, pushed ahead with two Democratic amendments, one that would ban all but the smallest nuclear tests, and another requiring the Administration to abide by the unratified Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. The amendments, passed by the House with a supplemental spending bill, face an uncertain future in the Senate and a likely veto later. But they presented a tempting chance for Democrats to have it both ways: supporting the President's initiative in one arms control arena, while lambasting his reluctance in another.

Mr. Reagan will be dealing with yet another politically charged international issue this week, when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan arrives to talk about trade. He wants the Administration to remove recently imposed tariffs that were designed to pressure Tokyo into opening its markets to American goods and to stave off protectionist proposals in Congress. Mr. Nakasone is expected to say that Japan will at least proceed to stimulate its economy, as Washington has also urged. His economic program had been blocked during a major parliamentary battle, which Mr. Nakasone lost last week, over his proposal for a new sales tax.

The Administration, as it deals with Congress and its major allies, both East and West, may find its powers of will and persuasion severely tested.

Government Bombs Tamil Areas

Sri Lanka Acting To Contain Reprisals

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

WITH images of horror still fresh, the Government of President J.R. Jayawardene took a number of calculated risks last week when it authorized the military to demolish the bases of two Tamil guerrilla organizations.

Most Sri Lankans believe the two groups — the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the name of the independent state they want to establish, and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization — were responsible for the massacre of 127 travelers along a deserted jungle road 10 days ago, and the killing of at least 106 people by the bombing of the Colombo bus station last week. Tamil guerrillas were also believed to be responsible for the murder of 15 villagers in the northeast last week.

The Government seems to be betting that bombing the guerrilla bases will dampen calls for revenge from the country's Sinhalese majority, most of whom are Buddhists, who were the targets of the bus attacks, and make unauthorized reprisals less likely against innocent members of the Tamil minority. The Tamils, most of whom are Hindus, make up 18 percent of the island country's population of 16 million, but the separatists represent only an estimated two-thirds of the Tamil population.

Government ministers believe that the guerrillas, after four years of fighting in which 5,500 people have died, launched the massacres to provoke a violent backlash against promising negotiations in which the

Government had offered some autonomy to Tamil areas. President Jayawardene is gambling that negotiations with the moderates will resume despite the latest violence. Many Tamils remain pessimistic.

The Government also hopes that India, although its resolve may be weakened by its own domestic political problems, will pursue its mediator role and force the Indian-based Sri Lankan rebel groups to negotiate. It also wants the Indians to cut the Tamil supply lines from the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, just across a narrow strait from the northern, Tamil-dominated part of Sri Lanka. In New Delhi, Indian officials were reported to be urging Tamil leaders to negotiate a settlement with the Government, but the Tamils were said to be refusing to talk unless Government armed forces stopped attacking their areas.

By ordering retaliatory military strikes against Tamil bases, with inevitable civilian casualties (the number killed was not immediately known), the Government also is risking a loss of sympathy in the West. Finally, the Government is calculating that the guerrillas, weakened by a Government offensive earlier this year and by fighting among themselves, will be unable to counterattack significantly from their northern bases in the Jaffna Peninsula. But officials also know that cornered Tamil zealots — ruthless fighters who boast of carrying cyanide tablets and instructions to choose suicide rather than surrender — may plan more terrorism in Colombo and the Sri Lankan heartland.

The Government is confident, however, that the Tamil armies have dwindled in numbers and strength and that the Liberation Tigers are now their only credible fighting force, with perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 guerrillas.

After a year of internecine war, assassinations and massacres of fellow Tamils, some embittered former rebels have begun to cooperate with Sri Lankan security forces, at least in the Eastern Province, according to moderate Tamil political leaders. In Jaffna, the local Tiger military commander has been an invalid since a rival tried to kill him. And moderate Tamils and liberal Sinhalese say the militant separatists have lost support.

The atmosphere in the capital city of Colombo was volatile last week. At least twice, the police broke up demonstrations by radical Sinhalese Buddhist monks. And Tamil political detainees had to be rescued from a city prison when criminals tried to break into their quarters to attack them.

Many Sri Lankans were saying in interviews, letters to the editor and casual conversations that the next few weeks, if curfews can be lifted and normal life resumed, would provide a critical test of whether their cosmopolitan, literate society will hold together after the jolting challenges it has faced this month. It was frequently recalled that in 1983, a funeral for 13 Sinhalese soldiers killed by rebels touched off several days of rioting and arson in which nearly 400 people were killed.

After last week's bus station bombing, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said he had been "moved to tears" when he learned that Sinhalese, Tamils and Moslems of the minority called Ceylon Moors here, had joined in rescue operations.

Agnace France-Press
Distraught man restrained after bomb ripped bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, last week.

Verbatim: Acid Rain Reaction

"There is a widespread perception that Americans really don't give a damn if we have any forests, any fish or any lakes. The sense of an incredible selfishness on the part of the U.S. Government is going to have a fundamental effect on the way that Canadians think about the United States."

William Blaikie

Member of the Canadian Parliament for the New Democratic Party, discussing acid rain originating in the United States.

Crisis Prompts an Outpouring of Support for Alfonsín

Argentina Seeks Justice for Past Without Losing Its Future

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

IN the renewed debate over human-rights violations that has come with the Army rebellions of recent days, some Argentines are talking about the excesses that the military committed during the mid-1970s, recalling court testimony of the bestial molestation of women and the torture of men.

But other remembrances go farther back, to what preceded the military crimes, to frequent attacks on police stations by guerrillas blasting away with automatic weapons. Still other people begin by sympathizing with the claims of rebellious officers that soldiers who merely followed orders should not be tried for what they did.

Then those people usually end up by remembering that the military's counterinsurgency campaign degenerated into thuggery and other violence that had nothing to do with fighting guerrillas.

That combination of feelings contributed last week to the great outpouring of support for President Raúl Alfonsín and the Government when they had to deal with a crisis that began 10 days ago, and spread through four army units. The refusal of an army major to answer a court summons in a human-rights trial sparked the rebellions and found sympathy throughout the middle and lower levels of the officer ranks.

By living the crisis almost as intensely as the Government, the political opposition, labor, business and the public had a chance to see the depth of the problem faced by the President. The rebellions were snuffed out, but, in the process, the crisis destroyed the Army high command, and the new leadership named last week has yet to prove that it can impose on the army the discipline the President needs.

Argentina is going through a wrenching and recurring debate because it is trying to do what probably no other nation in Latin America has done. It is trying to judge, within the constraints of Western civilization, a past in which civilized constraints were grossly flouted.

The nation cannot impose justice as foreign victors might on a defeated army. It wants to avoid judging soldiers on the basis of political criteria or seeming to put the entire armed forces on trial as an institution. Rather, Argentina seeks justice on the basis of evidence acceptable in courts operating on Western principles of jurisprudence.

This is occurring in a young and sometimes volatile democratic setting, where the army whose members are being tried is still intact and has the duty to defend the country. An estimated 200 to 450 men still stand accused. So far, 10 men have been convicted, including five former military commanders, and are serving sentences ranging up to life in prison. Four other military commanders were acquitted, and two other military officers were acquitted in kidnapping cases but are still charged with torture.

Elsewhere, the passing of judgment on military men of a prior regime has been done differently or not at all. In 1980, when the new Sandinista Government convicted more than 5,000 members of the defeated National Guard of war crimes, most convictions were based on membership in a repressive organization, not for specific crimes. In El Salvador and Guatemala, where thousands of political detainees have died, almost no one has even pretended to gather usable evidence.

In Brazil, where torture allegations were widespread during the late 1960's, little effort was made later to establish guilt, and a 1979 amnesty covered crimes of both the security forces and the left. In Uruguay and Chile, amnesty was used to avoid trials.

Many Argentines make comparisons between the situation here and the court martial of United States Army Lieut. William L. Calley Jr., who was convicted of murdering 22 civilians in Vietnam, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1968, but had the sentence reduced and served only three years under house arrest at an army base. But the Calley trial occurred in a country where political structures were not at risk.

Most Argentines have a clear understanding of the chronology of events since the early 1970's that led them to this point, and they recite it with remarkable balance. They point to weak civilian governments and the concurrent growth of rampant violence by two guerrilla groups, the almost welcome return of the military to power in 1976, the relatively quick success against the guerrillas, and then the excesses — the torture and murder of men and women that resulted in an estimated 9,000 dead or missing.

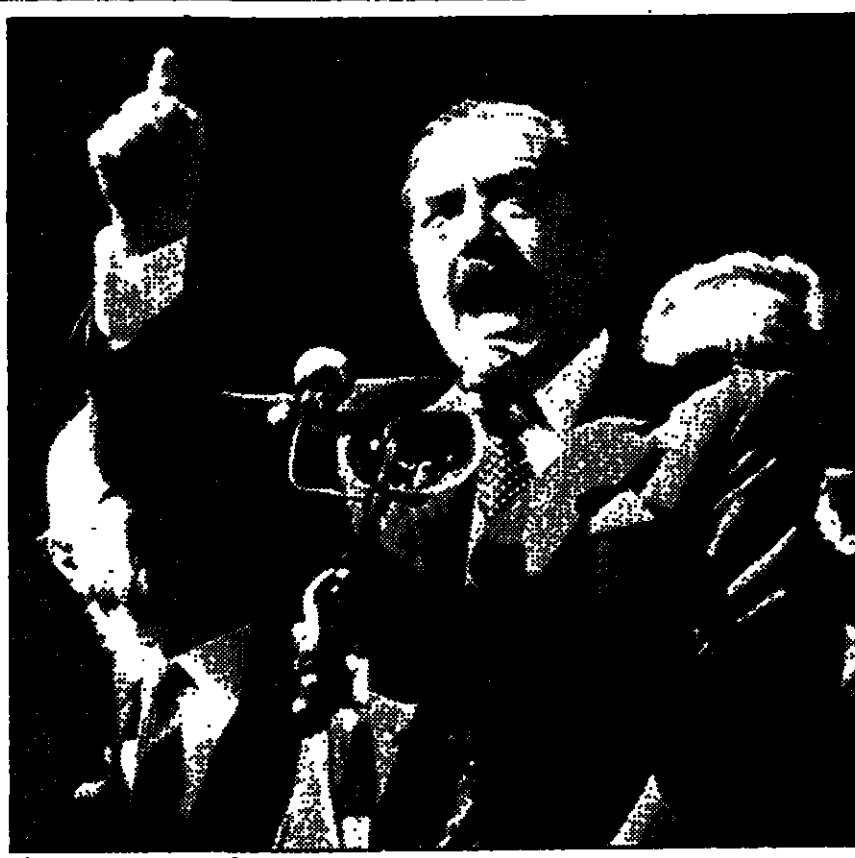
Col. Horacio Ballester, one of the leaders of a group of retired officers called Military Officers for Democracy, said: "Even in Franco's Spain they had a war tribunal, where it was all above board; sentences were excessive and tough but legal, and the bodies were turned over to the families." In Argentina, he continued, "it was all illegal, and they threw the bodies into the sea or buried them without names."

Mr. Alfonsín's challenge is to find a way to secure at least enough justice to discourage the military from repeating the past, but also to hold together the society and assure that his successor as president is as freely elected as he was. However he handles the situation, the events of recent days have shown that much of Argentine society is willing to share the burden.



Cheering for Democracy

President Raúl Alfonsín, left, on the balcony of the presidential palace in Buenos Aires last week, telling 200,000 wildly cheering people in the central Plaza de Mayo (above) that officers had ended their mutiny after he traveled to a military base and persuaded their leader, Lieut. Col. Aldo Rico (below center), to end the rebellion.



Sipa/La Prensa (crowd); Sygma/Diego Goldberg (Alfonsín and rebel soldiers)

Domestic Needs Override a 'Buy Islamic' Policy

Iran Allows Pragmatism To Dictate Its Shopping List

By ELAINE SCIOIINO

WASHINGTON

IN an interview with a Tehran reporter a few months ago, Hassan Abedi-Jafari, Iran's Commerce Minister, boasted that Iran's Islamic Republic had successfully shifted its trade relations away from the West in favor of the developing Islamic world.

Much to his embarrassment, the reporter pointed out that part of the reason the figures tilted that way was that Government statisticians had moved Turkey, one of Iran's largest trading partners, out of the West and into the third world.

Three of the pillars of Iran's revolutionary trade policy were to reduce its economic dependence on its oil exports, to slash Western imports and to broaden trade with the rest of the world.

The Government, in keeping with this policy, has succeeded in increasing Iran's trade with the developing countries over the years, but oil still accounts for about 90 percent of its exports and the Western industrialized countries still serve as Iran's main trading partners.

In 1985, according to International Monetary Fund figures, 64 percent of Iran's imports came from the industrialized West, 28 percent from developing countries and only 8 percent from the Eastern bloc.

Last week's announcement that the Reagan Administration would allow the shipment of a \$900,000 computer system to Iran despite the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger illustrates that Iran's pragmatic domestic needs often outweigh its avowed policy of "buying Islamic."

The computer shipment marks the first major American export to Iran since the disclosure in November that the Reagan Administration had

secretly approved the sale of weapons to Iran in an attempt to free American hostages in Lebanon. It also indicates that Iran, which buys its military equipment wherever it can find it, is able to rise above its policy, as it turns to the West whenever its oil revenues go up.

"There is a lot of rhetoric about trading with the Islamic world, but every time Iran's foreign exchange situation improves, it shifts toward the West," said Shaul Bakhash, professor of history at George Mason University. "It's a pragmatic approach with a veneer of ideology."

The pragmatism extends beyond the West. When Iran needed gasoline, kerosene and diesel fuel following the bombing of an Iranian refinery by Iraq last year, it quietly bought them from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, even though those nations support Iraq in the war. About half of the export trade through Dubai, one of the United Arab Emirates that also backs Iraq in the war, goes to Iran. And in return for its support in the Iran-Iraq war, Iran supplies Syria with millions of tons of crude oil free of charge or at reduced rates.

Bartering with Oil

Because of a shortage of hard currency, Iran has developed creative oil-for-goods barter arrangements with dozens of countries. Early this year, Malaysia announced it would buy Iranian crude oil in exchange for a variety of Malaysian products, and Iran agreed to take Sri Lankan tea in exchange for oil. Iran also trades its oil for rice from Thailand, lamb from New Zealand, industrial materials and foodstuffs from Turkey and wheat from Argentina.

Because of a burgeoning black market and a demand for scarce foreign goods, much of Iran's trade is not reflected in official figures. It is not just religious zeal that motivates pilgrims to go to the annual haj, or pilgrimage, in Saudi Arabia, for

example, but the chance to buy imported goods, a practice that is criticized by the mullahs.

Rationing has spawned lucrative smuggling networks. Winston cigarettes, long a favorite in the Middle East and South Asia, are available throughout Teheran, and so are food staples from Dubai and opium from Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Conversely, contraband caviar and Iranian carpets make their way to Damascus, easily smuggled out of Iran on tour buses by Iranian war widows sent by the Government on free pilgrimages to Syria.

Although Iran's trade with the United States has drastically declined in the eight years since the Islamic fundamentalists have been in power in Teheran, the sale of non-military items to Iran is not prohibited by American law, and trade between the two countries continues.

Iran officially considers the United States the supplier of last resort, but last year bought \$32 million of American-made goods, from small machinery and agricultural products to pigments and paper.

The United States imported \$611 million in goods from Iran last year, most of it oil purchased on the spot market, as well as carpets, caviar, glassware, gems, antiques, camphor, films and pistachios. The pistachio market in the United States sharply declined last year following a trade war in which California pistachio growers got Washington to slap a 300 percent tariff on Iranian nuts.

On the American side, there is keen interest by suppliers who want to reopen the Iranian market. "We get calls all the time from businessmen who want to know whether it's O.K. to export dried coconut or toilet seats, things like that," said one State Department official. "Trade is one of the few ties we still have."

Iran's largest trading partners

(estimates, in millions of U.S. dollars, in 1985)



Source: International Monetary Fund

The Nation

New Look at 'Star Wars': Back in the Future?

Even the supporters of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative concede that an antimissile weapons system of lasers and particle beams sounds futuristic. But they insist that the technology can be developed to deploy "Star Wars" in this century. Last week, a panel of leading American physicists disputed that forecast, saying it will take at least a decade of testing just to determine whether the weapons will work.

Even if it does, the physicists said in a study presented to the American Physical Society, it was "highly questionable" whether a laser system could survive an enemy attack.

Pentagon officials called the conclusions of the 18-month study "subjective and unduly pessimistic." Supporters of early deployment argued that, if the advanced antimissile technologies are indeed still far off, it is even more urgent to rely on "kinetic energy weapons" that collide with incoming warheads — a more conventional space defense system that is a more advanced version of the antiballistic missile systems proposed in the 1960's.

The report is certain to affect Congressional debate in Congress, which is just now deciding the fate of a space-based defense. The physicists, who had access to classified briefings and documents, included Nobel laureates and some of the world's leading experts in particle beam and laser technology.

Deaver Charges 'Vindictiveness'

Michael K. Deaver, the former top White House aide who last month was indicted on perjury charges, a last week renewed his challenge to the constitutionality of the special prosecutor law under which he was charged. Mr. Deaver, a longtime friend of President and Mrs. Reagan, also accused Whitney North Seymour Jr., the prosecutor, or independent counsel in his case, of "prosecutorial vindictiveness."

The attack on Mr. North's inquiry came in one of a series of court motions intended to overturn the indictment. Mr. Deaver first made his constitutional argument — that the special prosecutor law infringes on powers of the executive branch — before he was indicted on five counts of perjury relating to his testimony about his lobbying business. It was dismissed as premature.

Last week, he asked that one of the counts of the indictment be dismissed, and that the trial, scheduled to start in Washington June 8, be moved out of the capital because of prejudicial pretrial publicity.

Two Women Win Big in Texas

In elections that reflected the changing politics of urban Texas, the voters of Dallas and Corpus Christi last weekend elected women as mayors for the first time.

In Dallas, Annette Strauss, a City Councilwoman who promised that the city's stretched budget would be



Annette Strauss after winning election in Dallas.

her first priority, easily beat Fred Meyer, a businessman who was endorsed by several previous Mayors and by many business leaders.

Although Mrs. Strauss, who is the sister-in-law of Robert Strauss, the former Democratic Party chairman, attracted support in affluent white precincts, her support was particularly strong among minority voters. Her coalition reflected the state's growing diversity, a change that helped elect Mayor Kathy Whitmire in Houston and Mayor Henry G. Cisneros in San Antonio.

In the other major state mayoral election, Betty Turner became the first woman to be elected mayor of Corpus Christi, another hard-pressed Texas city. Mrs. Turner, a civic leader, defeated Tony Bonilla, who was attempting to become the city's first Hispanic mayor.

According to the National League of Cities, in 1986 women made up more than 15 percent of the mayors and city council members in cities with populations over 10,000. For Texas, the figure was 12.7 percent.

N.R.C. Accused Of Favoritism

During the Reagan Administration, the relationship between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the utilities it oversees has met with disapproval from many Capitol Hill Democrats. Last week, grumbling turned into challenge when two legislators accused the N.R.C.'s top management of showing favoritism toward the industry and asked the commission to act to curb it.

Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, called for the "immediate resignation" of Thomas M. Roberts, one of the five commissioners, after the disclosure that sensitive documents were apparently leaked from his office to the Louisiana Power & Light Company. Two days later, the Justice Department announced a criminal investigation.

At a Senate hearing earlier this month, Mr. Roberts acknowledged that he had destroyed copies of the documents, which detailed problems at the utility's Waterford reactor. But he denied any wrongdoing and said last week that he was "truly shocked" by Mr. Glenn's demand.

Meanwhile, Representative Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts called for the removal of Victor Stello Jr., the top staff executive of the N.R.C., from proceedings involving the Seabrook nuclear plant in New Hampshire. Mr. Markey, a Democrat whose district is near the plant, accused Mr. Stello of "coaching" Seabrook executives seeking full-power licensing. The regulatory commission's chairman, Lando W. Zech Jr., said Mr. Stello was merely "telling them the facts of life — that's what it sounds like."

Concern About Inflation Rises

Two important measures of the economic condition reported hefty increases last week. One, a 4.3 percent expansion in the nation's output of goods in services for the first three months of the year, was quickly discounted by most analysts. The other, a four-tenths of 1 percent increase in consumer prices in March, was more heavily weighed. "I'm getting a little uncomfortable," said Robert G. Dederick, a former Commerce Department official who is now executive vice president for the Northern Trust Company in Chicago, of the latest inflation report.

Experts said the apparent burst of strength in the gross national product turned on a factor that may well act as a drag on manufacturing in the second quarter: an unexpectedly large buildup in inventories, principally of cars and trucks. For the year, little change from the slow, 2.5 percent growth of 1986 is expected.

But the increase in inflation, private economists noted, is tied to troubling underlying trends. They noted that even when food and energy, two of the most volatile components, are excluded, the consumer price index still advanced at a 5.2 percent annual rate in the first quarter, up from 3.7 percent in the second half of last year. Because of a collapse in oil and gas prices, now stemmed, a 1.1 percent rate was recorded in 1986.

Representative Ford Indicted

The Butcher brothers, the financiers whose now collapsed empire once included 27 financial institutions in Tennessee and Kentucky, never hesitated to think big. Neither, according to Federal prosecutors, did Representative Harold E. Ford, a Memphis Democrat.

Last week, a grand jury in Knoxville indicted Mr. Ford, a former mortician, on charges of conspiring to commit mail, bank and tax fraud with C. H. Butcher Jr., previously indicted for bankruptcy fraud, and Jacob F. Butcher, who is serving a 20-year term for bank fraud. The purpose, last week's indictment said, was to permit Mr. Ford "an extravagant and lavish lifestyle, well above his personal means," while enabling the Butchers to use Mr. Ford's influence "for their personal, political and business purposes."

According to the 19-count indictment, from September 1976 to May 1983 Mr. Ford and corporations he held received "loans," the largest of which was \$350,000 in 1982, from Butcher banks. In 1978, Mr. Ford, who was first elected in 1974, had endorsed Jake Butcher in his unsuccessful gubernatorial bid.

Mr. Ford, who has denied wrongdoing, is chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee on public assistance and has been central to Democratic planning on welfare revision.

Caroline Rand Herron and Martha A. Miles

Lull Is Ending as Televised Hearings Near



Rear Adm. John M. Poindexter was given immunity from prosecution by a Senate panel.

Congress Draws a Bead On the Iran-Contra Affair

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

WASHINGTON
A LULL set in several weeks ago in the news about the Reagan Administration's dealings with Iran and the rebel forces in Nicaragua. But the White House and the Capitol are gripped by the sense that this period of calm is an illusion. On May 5, a week from Tuesday, the special Congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair will begin public, televised hearings. No one doubts that thunderbolts will once more begin to fall.

President Reagan's advisers say a review of White House records has turned up no indication that he was aware of illicit activities by people in his Administration, but they acknowledge they are nervous about what the testimony will produce. "It's not what you know that kills you, it's what you don't know," said a senior adviser who is helping plan White House strategy.

Despite the Senate Intelligence Committee's inquiry in December, the comprehensive Tower Commission report published in February and hundreds of news accounts, only about half the story is now before the public, according to Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, chairman of the Senate investigative panel. The rest, he said last

week, will come out in the public hearings, which are expected to last most of the summer. "We know a lot you people don't know about," Senator Inouye, a Democrat, told reporters.

The Senate committee's top Republican, Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, said he sensed that his constituents had temporarily lost interest. "The American people," he said, "are interested in what's at the top of the news. They may not be paying much attention now, but I promise you they'll be interested soon."

Following the Money Trail

The issue has not been completely out of the news. Last week, for instance, the Pentagon acknowledged that a Swiss bank account set up several years ago by a secret Army unit might have been used illegally to finance arms for the contras. Congressional investigators went to Paris to interrogate Albert Halkin, an Iranian-American businessman said to have arranged secret financial transactions; they came back with records documenting how proceeds from the Iran arms sales had gone to the contras.

The committees also voted officially to compel the sworn testimony of Rear Adm. John M. Poindexter, President Reagan's former national security adviser, by giving him immunity from prosecution based on his testimony. He is thought

to be in the best position of any witness to tell the panels once and for all about the knowledge and activities of the President and his top staff. Finally, the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, complained publicly that the immunity grants were hampering the prosecutors. He urged the legislators not to give immunity to Thomas Cline, a former Central Intelligence Agency official whom he described as a "principal" in the criminal inquiries.

That was hardly the stuff of major political scandal. If new scandalous material does exist, it is being closely held by the investigative staffs of the committees. They have taken sworn depositions from more than 300 witnesses and have amassed more than 100,000 pages of documentary evidence. Now, like film directors or producers of a television documentary, they are trying to package the testimony and papers in a way that will give the public the best possible understanding of what happened and why.

"The facts have come together rather nicely," said Senator Rudman, without revealing just what those facts are. "Once we get Poindexter and North, everything else will fall into place." Admiral Poindexter and Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North, who is believed to have organized the Iran arms sales and the Administration's efforts on behalf of the contras, will not testify in public before the middle of June, under an agreement the committees struck with Mr. Walsh. But other prominent witnesses are likely to appear sooner, including Robert C. McFarlane, who preceded Admiral Poindexter as the national security adviser, leaders of the contras and their private American supply network and Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary.

The first set of hearings will be devoted to public and private assistance to the contras in Nicaragua. The second stage will be on the Iran arms deals. The final phase, to come no sooner than the middle of July, will center on what went wrong in a system of Government designed to prevent abuses of authority. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger may not testify until then.

One aspect of the case the investigators appear to have cracked is the intricate trail of money the principals laundered through a variety of secret accounts. Some of that money, including \$10 million solicited from the Sultan of Brunei, may never be found. But, said Senator Inouye, "on a scale of 10, we have 9."

Perhaps more compelling will be the testimony about President Reagan himself. Since they have not talked to Admiral Poindexter or Colonel North, the investigators are not sure what the evidence will finally show about Mr. Reagan. One Republican lawmaker involved in the investigation had his staff do some research that showed how Richard M. Nixon's approval rating in the Gallup Poll had dropped from 59 percent when the Senate Watergate hearings began on television in May 1973 to 27 percent when the hearings ended six months later.

The facts here are obviously different, the Republican said, but he added: "It's a damn shame, but I think the best we can hope for is that Reagan comes off as an innocent, ignorant bumbler."

Washington Debates Spending on Strategic Materials

What to Stockpile — and How Much?

U.S. reliance on foreign supplies of minerals

Mineral	Percent imported in 1986	Major sources (1982-85)	Major uses
Columbium	100%	Brazil, Canada, Thailand, Nigeria	Steelmaking and aerospace alloys
Graphite	100	Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar	Metallurgical processes
Manganese	100	South Africa, France, Brazil, Gabon	Steelmaking
Mica (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France, Japan	Electronic and electrical equipment
Strontium	100	Mexico, Spain	Television picture tubes, pyrotechnics
Platinum group	98	South Africa, Britain, Soviet Union	Catalytic converters for autos, electrical and electronic equipment
Bauxite and alumina	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname	Aluminum production
Cobalt	92	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway	Aerospace alloys
Diamonds (industrial)	92	South Africa, Britain, Ireland, Belgium	Machinery for grinding and cutting
Tantalum	91	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Malaysia	Electronic components
Fluorspar	88	Mexico, South Africa, China, Italy	Raw material for metallurgical and chemical industries
Chromium	82	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Yugoslavia	Stainless steel
Nickel	78	Canada, Australia, Norway, Botswana	Stainless steel and other alloys
Potash	78	Canada, Israel, East Germany, Soviet Union	Fertilizer
Tin	77	Thailand, Brazil, Indonesia, Bolivia	Cans, electrical construction
Zinc	74	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia	Construction and transportation materials
Cadmium	69	Canada, Australia, Mexico, West Germany	Plating and coating of metals
Silver	69	Canada, Mexico, Britain, Peru	Photography, electrical and electronic components
Beril	66	China, Morocco, India, Chile	Oil drilling fluids

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

WASHINGTON
EVERY time a heat-seeking missile's infrared sensors lock onto target, a little bit of a mineral called germanium is at the heart of the guidance package.

Infrared optics are the main use of this silvery white metal. And given the increasing sophistication of modern weaponry, it can be expected to be in great demand during wartime. Against such an exigency, the Government last week opened the bids on 2,000 kilograms of germanium, a relatively scarce chemical element in the carbon family. As is routine, the General Services Ad-

ministration, which manages such purchases for the vast store of critical materials stockpiled since World War II, did not say who had been chosen as supplier, or at what price.

It was a relatively unremarked transaction, but one that serves to highlight the steady changes in the stockpile's status that have occurred, not without some controversy, in recent years. The Reagan Administration came into office pledging to "modernize" the stockpile, which now contains about 62 minerals, stacked in 108 warehouses and open-air depots around the country, and worth about \$10 billion overall. It included materials such as morphine, no longer considered vital because artificial substitutes have been found. But it lacked others, such as co-

balt, used in superalloys for jet engines. One of the Administration's first steps was to spend \$72 million on 5.2 million pounds of cobalt.

But as time wore on, budget pressures increased. By 1985, President Reagan was planning to modernize the stockpile in a different way: by lowering the goals for setting aside critical materials. For 1987, the White House is proposing that \$250 million in stockpile materials be sold and \$870 million earmarked for purchases be transferred to the Government's general fund to offset the Federal deficit.

Behind those decisions was a secret study by the National Security Council that effectively recommended gutting the stockpile, cutting the goal for holdings to \$700 million. But Congress balked and prospects are uncertain. Last month, Representative Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, released a report by the General Accounting Office, an investigating arm of Congress, concluding that the National Security Council study was biased and should be ignored.

Making Exemptions

The materials in the stockpile are considered strategic for two reasons. One is their military applications. The other is that many of them can be found primarily in South Africa and the Soviet Union. And so, when Congress in October cut off imports from South Africa, it exempted cobalt and other materials used in aircraft parts, such as chromium, manganese and platinum.

Nobody disputes that a total blockade of such materials would do grave economic damage in peacetime and could bring wartime mobilization to a virtual halt. But mineral specialists point out that for much of the stockpile, alternative, though perhaps more expensive, sources could be found.

Palladium, for example, a platinum-group metal used in electrical and electronic equipment, can be mined in Montana and Canada, although the deposits are not so rich. In addition, scrap materials could be recycled — palladium is also used in dental crowns and in catalytic converters — and civilian use could be restricted. With enough research, substitutes could be found; gold is a palladium alternate.

Work on alternatives, the experts say, has never been given enough emphasis, even though the problem has been apparent ever since World War II. Alfred R. Greenwood, an analyst at the Congressional Research Service, also notes that stockpile goals are frequently changed because policymakers' perceptions do. For example, the idea that a global war might resemble World War II, lasting several years and involving a period of industrial mobilization, went out of vogue in the 1960's and 1970's; during those decades, stocks laid in during the Korean War were sold to raise cash, Mr. Greenwood says.

According to a Defense Department report sent Congress in March, Pentagon strategists now assume that a prolonged war is a possibility even in the age of nuclear missiles. And with the idea of industrial mobilization given credence again, the Pentagon is struggling to come up with new plans for all critical minerals.

What is curious about the current dispute, Mr. Greenwood says, is that the Administration, in the midst of a costly weapons buildup, would consider cutting the stockpile to save money. According to the General Accounting Office, this happened because the White House budget office prevailed over the Pentagon.



The Stratford Festival's revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," now at Broadway's Virginia Theater, is among several shows this season that reflect the Orient's influence on theater in this country.

In the Wings, 'Noh, Noh, Nanette'?

By EILEEN BLUMENTHAL

The fabulous East has captivated American audiences for more than a hundred years — often through the most blithely fanciful presentations. This season, several revivals recall milestones in this long affair with Orientalism. "The Mikado," the English import that triggered the craze in 1885, is currently on Broadway (this time imported from Stratford, Ontario); it features such merry anomalies as a British patter song sung by kimono-clad officials and a Japanese tea ceremony using Victorian tea service. "South Pacific," the City Opera's season opener, creates its fictive Polynesia with a little pidgin English and a staccato melody in one "native" song, "Happy Talk." Come summer, the same company will present Sigmund Romberg's 1926 "Desert Song," which makes a Valentino-style romance out of the Riff uprisings in Morocco.

Such jaunty cultural travesty belies the tremendous impact that Eastern performance has long had on our stage — an influence that encompasses not only frankly experimental theater like Andrei Serban's work but also such shows as Hal Prince's "Evita" and "Sweeney Todd" and the current import "Les Misérables." John Caird, co-director of "Les Misérables," observes: "The Act I finale is very obviously influenced by Asian theater. There's a whole group of student revolutionaries marching downstage and a huge flag is suddenly being waved over their heads that fills the whole stage with red color. It's like the Chinese revolutionary operas. I couldn't say that I thought of the Orient when we decided to put a flag into that scene and I'm sure that Trevor Nunn would say the same thing. It's a much more hidden influence. Every time one sees Oriental theater, one is made aware of one's influences more."

While turn-of-the-century Broadway, under George M. Cohan and others, was celebrating Yankee values, it was also taken with exotica. Plays like "The Pearl of the Orient" (1888), "Wizard of the Nile" (1895), and "Sho-Gun" (1905) were set in far-off cities of Asia and North Africa or in local, mysterious Chinatowns. After World War II came "Lute Song" (1946), which was followed shortly by "South Pacific" (1949), then "The King and I" (1951), "Kismet" (1953), "Teahouse of the August Moon" (1953), "Flower Drum Song" (1958), "The World of Suzie Wong" (1956) and "Pacific Overtures" (1976).

Additional ersatz Orientalism arrived with Italian operas. Puccini's 1926 "Turandot" transposed an Arabian Nights story into a China of European invention; the Met's new staging, by Franco Zeffirelli, is its third. "Madama Butterfly" and "Aida" are among other Eastern fantasies that became part of the standard opera repertoire.

Most of this Orientalism was, as Martha Coigney, director of the International Theater Institute, recently quipped, "about as Oriental as apple pie" — a monument to the Western imagination and, sometimes, insensitivity. Intercultural love interests typically involved a Western man and his exotic darling, rarely the reverse, and leading Asian roles were, in most instances, played by whites. Stage forms were fundamentally Occidental, with only the faintest emblems of foreign decoration. While the lyrics of "You've Got to Be Carefully Taught" in "South Pacific" argued against prejudice, the show's message, right up through the current revival, was that a man who had fathered children

of a native woman could still be a suitable match for a white lady.

In fact, the late 19th- and early 20th-century exposures to Eastern culture, largely at world's fairs and colonial expositions, sparked more profound changes than these theatrical fables might suggest. Performances of Egyptian, Balinese, Japanese and Tahitian music and dance, visits by traditional Japanese actors as early as 1902 and by the Peking Opera star Mei Lan-Fang in the 1930's, inspired a generation of artists in nearly every field, changing the features of Western arts.

Debussy tried to capture the rippling harmonies he heard in Indonesian gamelan. Painters such as van Gogh, Degas, Cézanne and Whistler adapted elements of composition and technique from Chinese and Japanese landscape painting. The Americans Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn created modern dance from their impressions of the movements and

Theater. But, he says, Asian influence also colors his work on purely Western material.

He feels that his recent production of Strauss's "Electra" at the Geneva Opera was very much like Noh theater, and that the actor-audience relationship in "The Trojan Women" section of his "Greek Trilogy" came partly from village performances he had seen in Bali. In his productions of Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" and "The Sea Gull," Mr. Serban says, "the whole sensibility of the imagery was Japanese. There is a sense of delicacy and weirdness which we took from Japanese arts. In Japanese painting, you cannot define the color as orange or as blue or as anything. It's in between. It's a color that doesn't exist. That's the mystery of Japanese art: It has the quality of expressing the inexpressible."

Wilford Leach, director of "Drood," also worked at LaMama for years, and he feels that some of Off

that — and also through the directorial work of Peter Brook and Ariane Mnouchkine. In "Nicholas Nickleby," for example, having the "off-stage" characters watching the action was "definitely, clearly, from Chinese Opera and other Asian traditions, though everyone saw it first in Peter Brook's production of 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

The Orient has also come into Western theater through dance and stage movement. The late Jack Cole, who began dancing with Denishawn and whose Broadway credits include "Kismet" and "Man of La Mancha," integrated Indian (as well as, later, Latin and African) movement into a ballet-swing context. Gwen Verdon, his assistant for several years, recalls, "We used Indian music when we were studying. Then he would do that same dance to jazz." No less an authority than Agnes de Mille considers Cole's cross-bred idiom of dance an influence on choreographers from

Gower Champion to Bob Fosse.

Martha Graham, of course, has been theater dance's other big source of Eastern values. The designer Ming Cho Lee, who has worked extensively with Ms. Graham, recently said, "So much of the musical comedy dance was affected by 'Appalachian Spring.' A lot of stage movement has come from Martha and that in turn was influenced by the Asian."

The other big influence on his own and his colleagues' work, Mr. Lee says, has been Brecht, who, in turn, had Chinese models. "In Brecht's production of 'Good Woman of Setzuan' or 'Caucasian Chalk Circle,' you have a landscape drop coming in and the actors go in front of it. I've always thought that feels terribly Chinese, like Peking Opera."

Theatrical transplants here inevitably look different from their Asian parents. Even if Western artists achieve technical mastery of the Asian forms (something only a mi-

nority have attempted), uprooting them changes their spirit. On home ground, Balinese dance-drama is a way of carrying forward received values; Artaud advocated it as a means to turn his society inside out. In Japan, Bunraku doll theater and Noh are the epitome of tradition; here they are used by artistic radicals.

The sources are transformed deliberately as well as accidentally. "When I deal with Asian things," Mr. Prince says, "I deal with them as a New York-born Jewish person who's traveled all over the world. The thing is to filter it through our traditions. See what it says to you and re-express it in your terms — so it becomes traditional and contemporary, with both ethnic bases."

"We take from the world," Martha Graham says. "You're as vibrant as the influences that cross your path. And the ability to receive those sensations is very often the key to greatness."

Arts & Leisure

spirituality of Eastern temple performances; Denishawn disciple Martha Graham went on to incorporate other Asian and native American elements.

In theater, too, the impact was pervasive. English director-designer Gordon Craig created spare, monumental set designs that bore less relation to the practical realities of a theater than to Chinese landscape painting. In Germany, Bertolt Brecht advocated the quasi-narrative acting style of Peking opera for his "epic" theater. The French theorist Antonin Artaud exhorted the Western stage to incorporate the precision and metaphysical stakes he saw in Balinese performance. A generation later,

From 'The Mikado' to 'Les Misérables,' Asian influence has played a vigorous role on our stage.

theaters of the East have inspired nearly every major figure in the 1960's and 70's European avant-garde, including the directors Peter Brook, Jerzy Grotowski and Ariane Mnouchkine. In America, experimental directors such as Joseph Chaikin, Robert Wilson, Lee Breuer and Romanian-born Andrei Serban, have incorporated general Asian esthetics of distillation and theatricality as well as specific elements, such as masks and puppets.

Not surprisingly, the Asian influence in mainstream theater has become more pronounced as artists from the 60's and 70's avant-garde have begun to play major roles there.

Andrei Serban, who straddles experimental and "establishment" worlds, and who has worked or studied in Iran, Bali and Japan, says that Eastern performance has had a very concrete effect on his work. The Asian stamp is most obvious where Mr. Serban has staged quasi-Eastern material — for instance his 1984 productions of "Turandot" for the English Royal Opera and "The King Stag" at the American Repertory

Off Broadway's explorations of Eastern theater carry over into his current work. He says, for instance, that the fauve palette and quick head changes in his "Twelfth Night" at the Delacorte Theater last summer directly echoed costumes he had seen in Chinese ballet and acrobatic shows. "They use colors that you just don't expect to see together — orange, luminescent green, lavender. And in an instant all the costumes would be another color."

Direct influence of Asian performance on our stage extends into the bastions of "American" theater: the Broadway musical and Method realism. Hal Prince, probably the most prolific modern American producer and director of hit musicals, says he had "been hooked on Japanese theater for a very long time" before he directed "Pacific Overtures" in 1976. Then, during a research trip with Stephen Sondheim as they were preparing that show, he saw the distilled, intense Noh theater for the first time, and it altered the way he has worked ever since: "It changes you forever, in terms of defining energy. In America, people running around screaming is supposed to be energy. And it's not engaging — it's exhausting to the audience. His work on 'Evita' and 'Sweeney Todd,' he says, were 'absolutely' influenced by Japanese theatrical sensibility: 'A Kabuki-like sense of ceremony is obviously a direction we were going in.'"

At the other pole of the traditional American stage spectrum, the late Lee Strasberg, one of the staunchest apostles of psychological realism, tried, according to his widow, to incorporate Eastern stage values into his directing and teaching. Coaching actors, Mr. Strasberg used Kabuki to explain about "heightening a moment." Anna Strasberg explains: "Getting the sense of truth was only the first stage of Lee's work. He thought there was more truth in the nonrealistic forms. He was so intrigued by the grace, and the form and the economy of movement in the Japanese theater."

Besides the artists who consciously draw on Eastern values are many more who absorb them at one or two removes. John Caird, who co-directed "Nicholas Nickleby" as well as "Les Misérables," said recently: "All directors these days have had some influence from Oriental theater — mostly at second hand through the films of Kurosawa and things like

Un-Stable Belle

BY FRANCES HANSEN/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- 1 Last Egyptian king
- 6 Limerick foot
- 13 Pat by a bishop at confirmation
- 18 Golonka or Francis
- 19 Hawthorne's "The Blithedale"
- 20 "Nothing doing!"
- 22 Verse: Part I
- 25 Afternoon ballroom event
- 26 Charged particle
- 27 Baitoligize
- 28 Volente
- 29 Coffer
- 31 Deg. Wilson earned
- 32 He gives a dam
- 36 Divvy up
- 37 "Lord, is —?"
- 38 Jamboree gp.
- 41 Abruzzi cathedral town
- 42 Do out of
- 43 "Chacun — go!"
- 44 "In the Boom Boom Room" playwright
- 46 Verse: Part II
- 52 Bridge reversal
- 53 Southwestern plowed land
- 54 Enduring ennui
- 55 Admitted
- 56 A dancing Powell
- 58 Jeopardy
- 59 "The —" Nevins song
- 60 — Kemal, Turkey's first president
- 63 Natives of Valletta
- 65 Dean Martin 50's hit
- 68 Western cutthroat trout
- 70 Bennett's order to flag viewers
- 74 Cake embellishment
- 75 Usher's beat
- 76 Duck around
- 78 Heavenly letters, to angels' eyes
- 79 Verse: Part III
- 83 Wild water buffalo
- 84 Agile
- 85 "Three men in —"
- 86 All there
- 87 Triple this for a white wine
- 88 Quaker possessive

DOWN

- 1 Cleaving tool
- 2 Soprano Gluck
- 3 Fiddle flute, for one
- 4 Like some beds
- 5 More acute
- 6 Prado offering
- 7 — de plume
- 8 Mrs. March's youngest
- 9 Mâché material
- 10 "La Vie —" Piaf hit
- 11 Whiff
- 12 Asian holiday
- 13 Aught
- 14 Swung along easily
- 15 Month before Nisan
- 16 Type of type
- 17 Vinegar: Comb. form
- 18 Take steps
- 21 Prior to, poetically
- 23 "The Name of the Rose" author
- 24 Teetered through the tulips
- 29 Slow boat destination
- 30 Knack
- 32 — Terre, Guadeloupe's capital
- 33 One of the Waters
- 34 Mountain ridge
- 35 Brit. title
- 36 Lose traction
- 37 "War —" Sherman
- 38 Reads randomly
- 39 Finnish bath
- 40 First name in Dogpatch
- 42 Dark-complexioned, to Shakespeare
- 43 Roman courtyards
- 45 Swirl of water
- 47 Pantagruel's companion
- 48 Came up
- 49 Honest one
- 50 The Velvet Fog
- 51 Barnyard strutter
- 57 "— on a rock —" Proudfoot
- 58 Actress Prentiss
- 59 Aptly named author
- 61 Things go hummngly here
- 62 Like a tale of "the one that got away"
- 64 Tiny Tom
- 65 Tourist's entry permit
- 66 Pigment for Constable
- 67 Mortgage claims
- 69 Kind of strike
- 71 Felix's "odd" friend
- 72 Mirella of the Met
- 73 Woods, in Wassy
- 75 Sidewalk surface
- 76 Poly follower
- 77 Clamorous
- 80 Alienate
- 81 Brubeck or Garraway
- 82 Cleo's bosom buddy
- 89 Crow's relative
- 90 Big baking potatoes
- 91 Put behind bars
- 92 Lose enthusiasm for: Colloq.
- 93 Does some meter reading?
- 94 Word in a French toast
- 95 Low rating
- 96 Hack
- 97 — about (approximately)
- 98 1511, to Fabius
- 99 "Heads —, tails you lose": Croker
- 101 Wonder's "— She Lovely?"
- 102 Tobacco, for one
- 103 Hoyle decision
- 104 Writer Bag-nold
- 105 Ike
- 107 Bribe for Cerebus
- 108 Wave, to Juan
- 109 Bled in the laundry

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. EGYPTIAN
6. IAMBIC
13. PAT
18. GOLONKA
19. BLITHEDALE
20. NOTHING
22. VERSE
25. BALLROOM
26. PARTICLE
27. BAITOLIGIZE
28. VOLENTE
29. COFFER
31. DEGREE
32. DAM
36. DIVVY
37. LORD
38. JAMBOREE
41. ABRUZZI
42. DO
43. CHACUN
44. BOOM BOOM ROOM
46. VERSE
52. BRIDGE
53. SOUTHWESTERN
54. ENNUI
55. ADMITTED
56. POWELL
58. JEOPARDY
59. THE
60. KEMAL
63. VALLETTA
65. DEAN MARTIN
68. WESTERN
70. BENNETT
74. CAKE
75. USHER
76. DUCK
78. HEAVENLY
79. VERSE
83. BUFFALO
84. AGILE
85. THREE MEN
86. ALL
87. TRIPLE
88. QUAKER

DOWN
1. CLEAVING
2. GLUCK
3. FIDDLE
4. BEDS
5. ACUTE
6. PRADO
7. PLUME
8. MARCH
9. MACHE
10. LA VIE
11. WHIFF
12. HOLIDAY
13. AUGHT
14. SWUNG
15. MONTH
16. TYPE
17. VINEGAR
18. TAKE
19. PRIOR
20. NOTHING
21. PRIOR
22. VERSE
23. ROSE
24. TEETERED
25. BALLROOM
26. PARTICLE
27. BAITOLIGIZE
28. VOLENTE
29. COFFER
30. KNACK
31. DEGREE
32. DAM
33. WATER
34. RIDGE
35. TITLE
36. TRACTION
37. WAR
38. READS
39. BATH
40. DOGPATCH
41. ABRUZZI
42. DO
43. CHACUN
44. BOOM BOOM ROOM
45. SWIRL
46. VERSE
47. COMPANION
48. CAME
49. HONEST
50. FOG
51. STRUTTER
52. BRIDGE
53. SOUTHWESTERN
54. ENNUI
55. ADMITTED
56. POWELL
57. ROCK
58. PRENTISS
59. AUTHOR
60. KEMAL
61. HUMMINGLY
62. TALE
63. TOM
64. ENTRY
65. PERMIT
66. PIGMENT
67. MORTGAGE
68. CLAIMS
69. STRIKE
70. FRIEND
71. ODD
72. MIRELLA
73. WOODS
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103. HOYLE
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Letters

Men-Only Clubs Curtail the Unconscionable Id

To the Editor:

Your article about the battle being waged over the cherished tradition of men-only clubs (April 8), makes me wonder that some of my Freudian psychoanalytic colleagues have not spoken out on behalf of single-sex groups. It may be dangerous to tinker with them.

Freudian psychoanalysts believe that the mature adult evolves out of a primordial id, which is a seething caldron of unconscious aggressive and sexual (polymorphous perverse) instincts. The survival of the individual and of society is contingent on curbing the id.

Single-sex organizations may function as defense mechanisms, individual and collective coping devices that evolve to effect compromises between the pleasure principle (what the unconscionable id wants) and the reality principle (what the rational ego demands in the name of civilization).

Yup — that's how we talk among ourselves. In plain English, I'm convinced from what patients and others have told me that whatever other functions they serve, men-only organizations mainly sublimate unaccept-

able sexual and aggressive impulses toward women and unacceptable homosexual impulses that might otherwise erupt in socially destructive behavior. They do this by providing a safe haven for vulnerable men from the continuous presence of women; as well as through rituals, physical contests and coping devices, such as sexist humor.

I don't know whether the law should take the unconscious into consideration, except that it does; we already countenance all sorts of idiosyncrasies, some of which are offensive to and exploitative of women — for example, 42d Street and its diversions. Men-only clubs may be a more savory way of coping with some of the same issues.

Women need not feel discriminated against by these all-male domains because women have no need to sublimate antiwomen feelings. Women-only groups serve analogous functions for women.

The id cannot be legislated away; I doubt that it can be eradicated even through radical social restructuring. To paraphrase a friend, perhaps psychoanalysis in the drinking water would do it. Single-sex organizations

may be more economical and feasible, and may do more social good than harm. EDITH T. SHAPIRO, M.D.
Englewood, N.J., April 19, 1987

Unconscious Prejudice

To the Editor:

One sentence in your April 8 news article on the "battle over all-male clubs" illustrates the nature of the sexism problem. A member of the Century Association is quoted as saying, "If this was a club that discriminated against blacks or religions, I would not be a member of it."

I do not delude myself that American society has solved the problems of racial or religious discrimination. But we have at least made them socially unacceptable to most people. Sex discrimination, however, which reduces economic, social and human potential for more than half the population, is somehow put in a different category, so that otherwise presumably decent human beings see no stigma in making such remarks — and for publication.

It is this blind spot in our society that has led me, in recent years, to shift my social activism to the women's movement. As a college English teacher for 30 years, I have devoted my professional life to furthering the life of the mind and fostering rational, critical thinking in my students. It is discouraging to find such an irrational statement offered without recognition of its absurdity.

The same day, you published a letter attacking the Supreme Court decision on affirmative action for women. The letter, by Samantha Elizabeth Haidt, exhibits the same sort of blind spot. She writes, "We should not ask employers to overlook merit and scrutinize gender."

Setting aside the question of whether a difference of two points on a standardized Civil Service test really measures merit — and as an educator, I can assure you it does not — our society routinely and without question accepts the setting aside of such test results. We give veterans, for example, or the disabled, extra points on such tests for reasons of social policy; when the issue is gender, there is an outcry, as there is not when I am asked to accept a partly disabled veteran as a member of my police or fire department over a "more qualified" candidate.

Whether we believe in "redress of past grievances" or not, I think we should try to use some logic and consistency in our public debates, and not speak simply out of prejudice, no less blind and no less harmful for being unconscious.

ROBERT A. AREY
Jersey City, April 8, 1987
The writer is president of the Hudson County Chapter of the National Organization for Women.

Garvey's Back-to-Africa Dream Lives On

To the Editor:

Your article about efforts to rehabilitate the reputation of Marcus Garvey as we near the 100th anniversary of his birth (news story, April 5) omitted some pertinent features of the pioneer black activist's life.

Garvey's ultimate goal was to make Afro-Americans conscious of their roots and to organize their return to Africa, their motherland. The Black Star Line, which he founded, was supposed to furnish ships for this giant enterprise. In this he was inspired by Zionism, which also aspired to take a people, the Jews, back to their motherland, Palestine. It was, therefore, not surprising that Garvey could find no nobler name for his movement than "Black Zionism."

This is something to ponder for those who still maintain that Zionism equals racism. Although Garvey's mission failed in his lifetime, it was carried on by his disciple, George Padmore, also a Jamaican, the father of Pan-Africanism. Padmore exercised enormous influence on the African independence movement of the 1960's, through such disciples as Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast (later Ghana), Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and W.E.B. Du Bois of the United States.

I met Padmore in Accra, Ghana, in 1958, where he had been installed by a grateful Nkrumah to head the Pan-



African Institute, which had been especially established for him. I attended a ceremony on Nov. 24, 1958, in Accra, where Nkrumah and Sekou Touré of Guinea, in Padmore's presence, signed the Declaration of the United States of Africa — a dream that had come too late, or, perhaps, too soon, but that had its beginnings in Marcus Garvey.

The Black Star Line was revived by Nkrumah in a Ghanaian-Israeli partnership, and its ships today still ply the seas. Garvey's dream did not die in vain. MANFRED R. LEHMAN
New York, April 7, 1987

Must Miskito Indians Be Pawns in Our Game?

To the Editor:

Your support of negotiations with Nicaragua's Sandinista Government ("What's the Alternative in Nicaragua?", editorial, April 12) is marred by a cruel proposal. In case of violations of an agreement, you suggest United States responses include "playing up the separatist claims of disaffected Miskito Indians."

Further pursuit of this already tried tactic will result in more dislocation and death for innocent people. Your very proposal helps undermine the valid claims to lands and rights of the Miskito and other indigenous peoples. You encourage dismissal of these claims as a United States ploy. These claims should be free from misuse by outside forces, who turn support on or off for reasons far removed from concern about the Indians. Action for a more peaceful and open Nicaragua should consistently support resolution also of the conflict between Government and people on the east coast of Nicaragua, which is being negotiated.

Can you suggest responses for small nations and Indian groups when superpowers violate international law and agreements? THEODORE WILDE
Exec. Dir., Board of World Mission of the Moravian Church
Bethlehem, Pa., April 15, 1987

Medicare Bill Is an Inequitable Old-Age Tax

To the Editor:

The Stark-Gradison bill as reported by the House Social Security Subcommittee (news story, April 10) does make some desirable improvements in Medicare — limiting out-of-pocket expenses and extending the maximum period for nursing-home care, for example. But the financing provisions chosen by a 6-to-5 subcommittee vote are unfortunate because they boost the premiums paid by participants and make taxable as income the value of their coverage. In contrast, the value of private health insurance paid by employers does not get counted as employee income subject to tax.

The tax imposed by the bill increases as income goes up. That seems to respond to the misgivings of some that there are well-to-do Social Security beneficiaries who really could afford to pay more for their protection. But this reasoning has several drawbacks. Most important, it imposes higher taxes on people over 65 (only the disabled get Medicare protection before that age), with incomes as low as \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Although that would amount annually to only \$66, on average, that additional income tax comes on top of a premium boost of \$15.60. While that may sound paltry to those still drawing pay from current jobs, the com-

bined additional burden of \$81.50 can be significant for the great majority of Social Security beneficiaries, who have income substantially below the average wage of those still employed.

The 1986 Tax Reform Act eliminated the second standard exemption for those 65 and over — that was good tax policy because it tended to treat all income more equally. But it gave those 65 and over an additional, though smaller, exemption. It would make for more nearly equal treatment — a basic element of sound tax policy — to drop that additional exemption, which benefits the more affluent, instead of taxing those 65 and over for health insurance, a benefit that the employed receive tax free. Many of the employed also receive tax breaks for Keoghs, employer contributions to private pension plans, salary-reduction plans and tax exemption for business "entertainment."

The subcommittee's members undoubtedly seek to serve the elderly more effectively and equitably. They, the full Ways and Means Committee and Congress ought to substitute more enhanced financing arrangements.

MERTON C. BERNSTEIN
JOAN B. BERNSTEIN
St. Louis, April 13, 1987
The writers are completing a book on Social Security and Medicare.

Kresge Chain Founder Came From Tradition of Frontier Violence

To the Editor:

You report the reunion of the Kresge and McCrory stores (Business Day, April 4), which leaves the Kresge people retaining only the K Mart (K for Kresge) chain. You mention the founder of the chain of variety 5-and-10-cent stores, Sebastian S. Kresge, and show his picture, but give no information on his background.

S.S. Kresge was the great-grandson of the Pennsylvania-Dutch pioneer Conrad Kresge, who settled in what is now the Pocono Mountain village of Effort, Pa., in Monroe County, before the Revolution. The settlers of this area saw much bloody action involving attacking Delaware and Shawnee Indians during the French and Indian War and Iroquois Indians during the Revolutionary War.

Circa 1777, Conrad Kresge and his 12-year-old son were clearing land on the Kresge homestead when they were attacked by Indians, probably Iroquois raiding down from New York, who killed and scalped the son.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

The father escaped by parrying his son's tomahawk with his ax. This attack was soon followed by a bloody bushwhacking of more of these settlers: "a scouting party formed with a view to avenging the death of the Kresge family and started in pursuit of the savages who perpetrated the crime," according to an early regional history. "On reaching a spring the party stacked their muskets and stopped to drink. The Indians came suddenly upon them and in the confusion which followed, all, with one exception, were massacred."

Ten of Conrad Kresge's 12 children survived and were prolific; and there are many of us among his descendants. Conrad served three enlist-

ments in the militia during the Revolutionary War. The present spelling of the name Kresge became the accepted family name in the early 1800's. Before then it was spelled several ways and not exactly Kresge, as was then frequently the case with difficult German names. Conrad Kresge died in 1805, and his will was written in German.

There is a stone monument in a church cemetery in Gilbert, two miles from Effort, marking the graves of the first Kresge family. A scene carved on the stone shows an Indian killing the Kresge boy with his bow and arrow while the father is chopping a tree.

JACKSON P. SERFAS
Drexel Hill, Pa., April 7, 1987

Some Action, More Talk on Japan Trade

Japan's reported plan to put up \$30 billion for new loans to Latin America is a welcome sign of global responsibility, albeit late. But generous gestures by a nation grown rich on export surpluses mustn't distract from fundamental responsibility — to cut those chronic and disruptive surpluses.

Prime Minister Nakasone presents his loan plan and other intentions to President Reagan this week. All of his ideas mark progress but applause is premature. Mr. Nakasone already has a backlog of unfulfilled promises to Washington.

Indeed, the atmosphere for the Reagan-Nakasone talks is wretched. The two largest industrial powers, heavily dependent on each other, are at loggerheads over trade and economic policy. America has an intolerable trade deficit, Japan a heady surplus. Both resist difficult moves to correct the imbalances.

Washington's politicians blame Japan for a deficit largely made in America. Japan drags its feet on internal restructuring demanded by its global role. Both leaders have been crippled politically. Mr. Reagan struggles after the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Nakasone's authority was drastically weakened last week by the defeat of his national sales tax proposal.

Rather than stand up to protectionist pressure from semiconductor makers, Mr. Reagan has just imposed stiff tariffs on electronic products to punish Japan for its overwhelming success with computer chips. High-ranking emissaries of both Governments spent last week rehashing this and other points of friction. They got nowhere. This week,

even while Mr. Nakasone visits, the House will take up the foreign trade bill. There is intense heat from labor and industry to burden the bill with import restrictions aimed directly at Japan.

Mr. Nakasone's package, according to advance reports, adds to previous commitments to beef up Government spending on projects that stimulate domestic consumption, to increase Government purchases abroad and to open Japan's doors to more American goods and services. Loans for Latin America would be new, and particularly auspicious because Japan has concentrated on building up its own part of the world.

This would not be its first move to help other areas; recently Tokyo made contributions and loans to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other agencies — all appropriate to its No. 2 ranking, and all a long time coming.

Details of the new loan plan are said to be incomplete. Apparently, there would be little direct government-to-government lending; more likely would be Government funds funneled through multinational agencies or private funds with Government guarantees. Also helpful, Japan would not require the borrowers to buy Japanese goods — a restriction on past loans that added to the export surplus.

Credits, welcome as they are, do not fill the need for an assault on that surplus. That must come from other measures. For the good of Japan as well as other nations, rich and poor, the Japanese economy must grow faster, import more and consume its own production that now goes for exports. If Japan means to be a leader, here's the chance.

The Editorial Notebook

Crime Peril? Or Paranoia?

After Bernhard Goetz pulled a gun and shot down four young men he believed were about to mug him on a subway train on Dec. 22, 1984, his case quickly evolved into a Rorschach test. Crime victims, civil libertarians, gun owners — each could find satisfaction, outrage or vindication in the case. The various reactions attest to the ambiguity of what actually happened. The Goetz trial, which starts tomorrow after years of preliminary skirmishes, can finally resolve some nagging questions:

What was the threat to Mr. Goetz? Evidence in earlier proceedings established that Troy Canty, one of four young men, approached Mr. Goetz and asked him for \$5. Mr. Goetz responded with gunfire. Two of Mr. Canty's companions carried screwdrivers in their coats, but the tools were not revealed during the encounter. Mr. Goetz told police he felt threatened by Mr. Canty's "shiny" eyes and "big smile."

Did Mr. Goetz overreact? This question comes in parts. Simply brandishing his gun might have ended the incident immediately; did Mr. Goetz have to fire? When he did, his first shot felled Mr. Canty and the others tried to flee; why did he fire three more times? Why did he have to fire a final shot — which produced devastating injury — at Darrel Cabey, slumped motionless on a subway seat?

What was Mr. Goetz's state of mind? He said that he

At Last, The Goetz Case Can Yield Answers

had begun to carry a gun after a previous mugging in the belief that the criminal justice system offered little protection. He acknowledged reacting to his previous humiliation and injury. When Mr. Canty approached and requested money, Mr. Goetz told police, "My intention was to do anything I could do to hurt them . . . my intention was to murder them, to hurt them, to make them suffer as much as possible."

The prosecution is sure to argue that Mr. Goetz fired more out of paranoia than a reasonable feeling of danger. That's an important distinction: the trial was delayed for so long by a major legal battle over the perception of threat. The courts ruled that Mr. Goetz's behavior must be judged according to what a reasonable person would do in the same circumstances, not just according to his own fear.

The trial could produce evidence that threatening behavior of Mr. Canty and his companions went beyond "shiny" eyes and smiles. It is also likely to engage hard questions: Does fear become reasonable sooner for the victim of a previous crime? Should it? How relevant is a general climate of fear, particularly in the suburbs?

The questions raised by this tormenting case have nagged at troubled citizens long enough. Finally, a judge and jury will have the chance to offer some answers.

DAVID C. ANDERSON

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Terrific Bonus for Smokers

So there I was, 13 years old, the smallest boy in my freshman class at DeWitt Clinton High School, smoking a White Owl cigar.

I was not only little, but I did not have longies — long trousers — and was still in knickerbockers. Obviously, I had to do something to project my fierce sense of manhood.

First, I bought a bent Sherlock Holmes pipe for 79 cents. I broke that in nicely with a few tins of Edgeworth tobacco. Then I added a couple of White Owls a day at a nickel apiece and Twenty Grand cigarettes at a dime a pack.

Everybody was amused and said oh, let him alone, he will grow out of it. And I did, only 42 years later.

This is a thank-you letter to those who helped me stop. They gave me gifts beyond measure — the feeling of self-control, the elation of freedom from addiction, and self-esteem.

The only way I know to repay them is to tell all those who are about to give up smoking or thinking more about it because of increasing restrictions on where they may smoke that these gifts will be theirs soon. Beyond compare, they will outweigh any pleasure of smoking and the discomfort of giving it up.

I smoked at home, I smoked in restaurants, theaters, offices, New York and round the world. A lot — pipe, cigars, two packs of cigarettes a day.

The longer I smoked the more frightened I became. By the time I was in my 20's I knew quite well that people died of smoking, died of heart attack and died, terribly painfully, of cancer. I knew my family had a bad cancer history but I kept smoking.

Find out at the very end.

and smoking. I was afraid, but still I smoked so much my head ached and my throat was dry and raspy.

I knew quite well that I was an addict and perhaps fear of failure kept me from really trying to stop. So I stopped about once a day.

Then one day, in the Times's newsroom, a good friend and colleague collapsed. I held his hand while he lay on a stretcher in the medical department, and I feared he would die. He was a smoker.

Standing there, I felt I would be on a stretcher one day. And I realized that my last words to myself would be of denunciation — fool, if you had stopped you might have lived longer, for yourself and those who loved you.

My friend did not die but I remember the feel of his hand and I remember thinking what a terrible death it would be to go with contempt for yourself as your last thought.

I did not stop immediately but for the first time felt someday I would, simply to avoid despising myself at the end. A doctor helped — Dr. William Cahan, the eminent cancer surgeon. I was not his patient but every time he saw me smoke he said it would be a pity if I died, with which I agreed entirely, and invited me to visit his office to see cancerous lungs in jars, which I refused entirely. But I would hide my cigarette in my cupped hands when I saw him, and a man can take just so many palm burns.

I knew I couldn't stop by myself, so with a sneer and a snarl I joined Smokers, full of condescension for all in the room, who actually had to go to meetings to get help. It did not work for everybody in the group but it did for me, for a mother and daughter who were giving each other a present, for a woman of about 80 and for most of the rest of us.

If you can quit cold turkey, great. If you need help, great — Smokers, other groups like it, a doctor, a visit to see lungs in jars, anything is right that works for you. Any method is a tunnel but at the end is not only a light but a joy.

People ask me if I miss it. No. These 10 years since Liberation Day the very idea of resuming smoking has been so loathsome that it drives the thought out of my head.

Some people gain weight. I didn't; I came by my pudge earlier. Even if some former smokers go around somewhat rounder, nobody died of a little round.

There are regulations sharply restricting public smoking in Aspen and Beverly Hills and although New York's proposed tough regulations have been thrown out in the lowest state court, higher courts may decide differently.

But courts or no courts, smoking is becoming less and less acceptable socially, and nonsmokers are more determined not to breathe in other people's poisonous fumes where they work or eat.

The pressure will go on. This will make smokers angry as I probably would be if I still smoked. But I don't. Every time I think of that delicious fact a smile comes across my face.

Smokers: all this can be yours! Just put out that cigarette and you too will walk around with the smile of freedom on your beautiful or handsome face, as the case may be.

And remember, as an extra, added double-coupon bonus for quitting: when your time does come, others may say you were a damned fool all your life, but you will know better and have one last grin.

The Lessons of Chernobyl, One Year Later

By Armand Hammer and Robert Peter Gale

LOS ANGELES Today is the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in the Soviet Union. Chernobyl was a major tragedy for the Soviet Union — a tragedy from which it has not yet fully recovered, physically and emotionally. But Chernobyl has also influenced the Soviet Union and the rest of the world positively. Thus, this is an appropriate time to re-evaluate the lessons learned.

Chernobyl highlighted important aspects of contemporary Soviet society: the central role of modern technology in achieving socialist goals; uncertainty and debate over the free flow of information; and concern, at all levels of society, over the prospect of nuclear war.

A strong emphasis on technology has served the Soviet Union relatively well. Pre-revolutionary Russia did not experience the full impact of the Industrial Revolution, and much was accomplished rapidly in the succeeding 70 years.

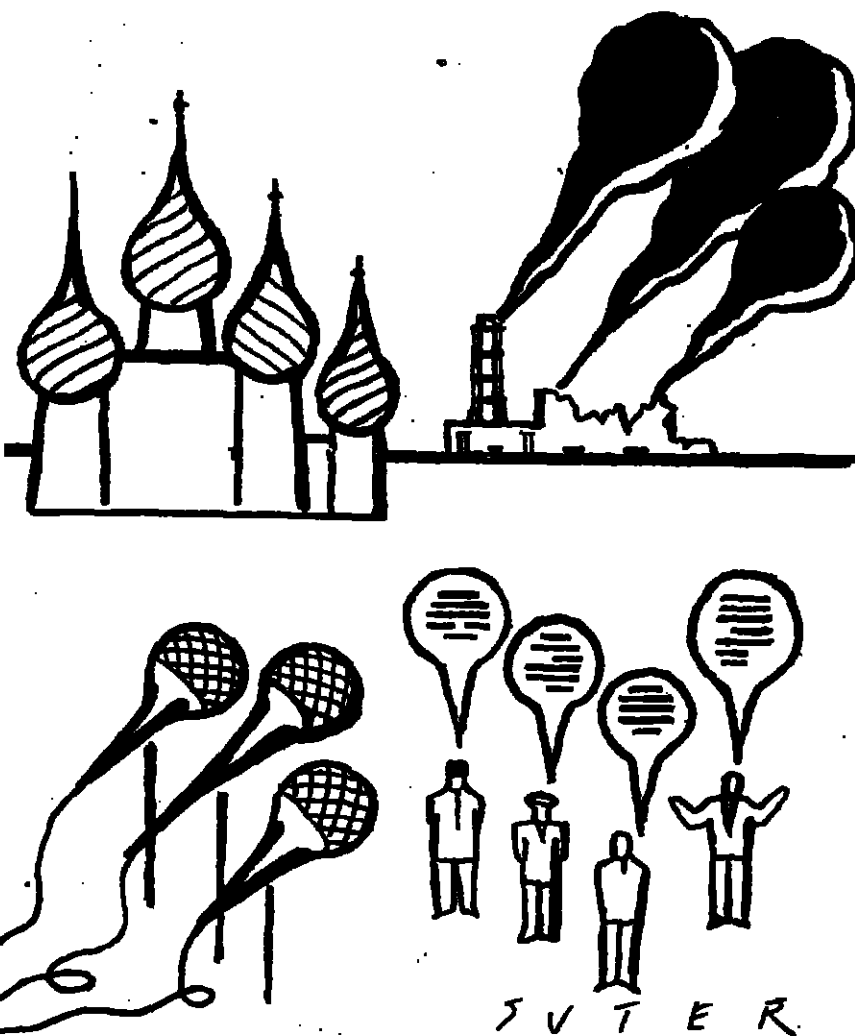
Few would dispute that military parity has been achieved with the United States. But at what price? To some extent, the Soviet Union lacks the delicate balance present in our society between technological achievements and human values. In America, technological advancement proceeds against a background of ethical and moral considerations. For example, the promise of genetic engineering, which is likely to save lives, is balanced against its potential dangers — eugenics, for example.

As a result of Chernobyl, this balance is developing — rapidly — in Soviet society. A poem by Andre Vosnesensky, published in Pravda, dealt with it:

... Hope,
crowned by Nobel,
like dreadful genie
woke above Chernobyl.
Forgive me, those who
shut the crack
with their bodies.
Who is to blame —
Humanity or Science? ...

... Farewell to
planning on an easy living.
Come to your senses, world,
Before it is too late!
And if man is
the image of God,
Is God — my image? ...

Armand Hammer is chairman and chief executive officer of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. Dr. Robert Peter Gale, of the University of California at Los Angeles, is working with Soviet scientists to help victims of the Chernobyl disaster.



Moscow found it had to be more open.

The Soviet Union is beginning to realize the limitations of technology in its society. While choosing not to abandon nuclear energy — in fact, it will be increased fivefold — the Soviet Union is now more sensitive to the complex interaction between technology and man, a lesson we learned at Three Mile Island. For example, Soviet voices are being heard about radioactive waste. The Soviet Union also knows that while military technology has brought it parity, it has brought neither peace nor the high standard of living it seeks.

Chernobyl was a watershed in the evolution of glasnost — "openness."

The Government's initial response was not to release information. But such a policy cannot succeed when a radioactive cloud is circling the earth, or when a satellite has an unscheduled atmospheric re-entry. After some days, Soviet policy changed; data were released, press conferences held and representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as American citizens were invited into the Soviet Union.

This new strategy proved successful and has characterized much of Soviet press coverage of controversial issues subsequently. Most significantly, America showed that it would not take advantage of this information, that it wished to help and that it considered saving lives more important than political or ideological differences.

This message was not lost on the Soviet Union: Mikhail S. Gorbachev touched upon it when both of us met him shortly after the accident, and it can only serve our mutual interests in the future.

Finally, what lesson did Chernobyl

teach about the potential consequences of nuclear war? The immediate toll was 31 deaths. The projected long-term consequences are potentially more serious. These estimates range from 2,500 to 75,000 excess cancer deaths in the next 50 years, perhaps up to 1,000 excess cases of severe mental retardation in individuals exposed in utero and possibly up to 5,000 cases of severe genetic abnormalities in the next generation.

Some of these adverse consequences might be moderated if there were successful advances in cancer prevention or treatment, or in early identification of individuals at risk. Recent progress in manipulating the immune system with molecularly cloned growth factors is one such example as we move toward a cure for cancer. Undoubtedly, others would evolve were Soviet-American collaboration in cancer research to increase.

Importantly, the Soviet Union is not the only victim of Chernobyl: More than one-half of all adverse effects will occur outside that country. This means that a nuclear accident is an international event. Consider what would happen if a similar accident occurred in space — a point Mr. Gorbachev raised in our meeting with him.

The Atomic Age began with the explosion of a nuclear weapon. In these 42 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been so preoccupied with the balance of nuclear forces that we both have forgotten the dangers of the weapons used to achieve this balance.

While mutual assured destruction may have bought us four decades without a major war, it has not bought us peace, nor peace of mind. We find ourselves with 50,000 nuclear warheads aimed at one another. If we wish to consider the consequences of even the most limited use of these weapons, we would have to multiply the effects of Chernobyl a hundredfold or thousandfold, or more.

Even in a unilateral exchange, the attacking nation would fall victim to radiation-induced cancers and other long-term effects. Clearly, there can be no winner in such a conflict.

Chernobyl also shows us that use of these weapons need not be intentional. Accidents can and will occur. Last year, it was a Soviet nuclear reactor — but why not a Soviet nuclear submarine or missile? And it is not only the Soviet Union that has technical limitations: Consider Challenger and Three Mile Island. Ironically, it is not America or the Soviet Union that may pose the greatest danger: How about nuclear power plants and weapons in developing and unstable nations?

Both superpowers must take whatever steps are necessary to reduce

the likelihood of the nonpeaceful uses of nuclear energy. For some, this means an increased nuclear inventory; for others, more advanced defensive systems. Although these arguments are not without some merit, they fail to address the important issue of the limitations of technology. Clearly, the most direct cause of action is to decrease, to some reasonable level, the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals. Whether total elimination of nuclear weapons is possible remains to be determined and hinges on other complex issues such as verification and parity of conventional forces.

Americans will make a serious mistake if we confuse strength with force. Our society's strength lies in our people, our system of government, our pursuit of freedom and justice. We should not unilaterally give up our defenses, but we should not rely on them as a substitute for the

The Kremlin has begun to learn about the limits of technology in Soviet society.

responsibility of each citizen to actively participate in a democratic society.

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have taken the first steps toward a meaningful reduction in intermediate-range and perhaps short-range nuclear weapons. This process should continue since it is in the best interests of both sides.

Here is the final and most important lesson of Chernobyl: We live on a small planet. The peaceful exploration of space and peaceful uses of nuclear energy are too important and potentially too dangerous to be decided on national bases alone. The United States and the Soviet Union should search for areas of productive collaboration. Such fields could include research on cancer and AIDS. If we can find a way to work together, surely mankind will benefit. To work against one another is an irresponsible policy in an age of international technologies.

WASHINGTON | James Reston

The Quiet Survivors

WASHINGTON There is going to be some kind of agreement with the Russians on the control of nuclear weapons — on that most observers agree — but many of the most experienced minds here are still divided on what that agreement should be.

Ironically, the debate in this next phase of the long controversy is not coming from those who oppose a verifiable agreement with the Russians, but from some of its most influential advocates.

For example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser from 1975 to 1977, both think the Reagan Administration's policy, while "superficially attractive," is seriously flawed.

General Scowcroft insists that the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in 1983 was undertaken primarily to reassure the European allies that the U.S. was irrevocably linked to the defense of Europe.

What, he asks, are they to think when we now propose to remove the missiles? Are they to tell their people

Will Shultz and Nitze prevail?

that the sacrifice they called for such a short time ago was a mistake? How can its reversal be seen as anything but a weakening of that linking assurance?

Many thoughtful Europeans are asking the same thing. But there's a problem. If the United States refuses to negotiate on the "Star Wars" program and abandons its own proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles, how will it get the verifiable agreement now supported both by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev?

This is the question being asked by Secretary of State Shultz and his principal adviser on nuclear policy, Paul Nitze. They see the merits in Mr. Kissinger's and General Scowcroft's reservations, but are concerned that in this critical phase of the negotiations the counsels of perfection will overwhelm the advantages of the possible.

With Secretary Shultz and Mr. Nitze at his side, President Reagan has a good chance of winning this argument in the Congress. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nitze are the quiet survivors. They have gone over all the advan-

tages and disadvantages of the various proposals with the noisy opponents of an arms agreement, most of them now retired, and are convinced that their present position, while not ideal, will retain a nuclear deterrent even if the medium- and short-range missiles are removed.

They are also convinced that the problem of verification, so long a barrier to agreement, can now be removed, and that we will lose everything if we fall apart in pressing for the unattainable.

They are not saying that their compromises are free of chance, but merely that the time has come to take a chance on peace.

Aside from the arguments of Mr. Kissinger and General Scowcroft, and perhaps more important, the doubts of Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, who has great influence on Capitol Hill, two other factors are standing in the way of consensus here.

One is the hangover of the Reykjavik Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, followed by the Iran-contra scandals, which shook confidence in the Administration's judgment both here and in the other allied capitals.

The other is the suspicion that the President is too eager for a foreign policy triumph to redeem his failures in the last months of his Administration.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that Secretary Shultz and Mr. Nitze, of all people, are preoccupied with the President's historical record, as much as they like him.

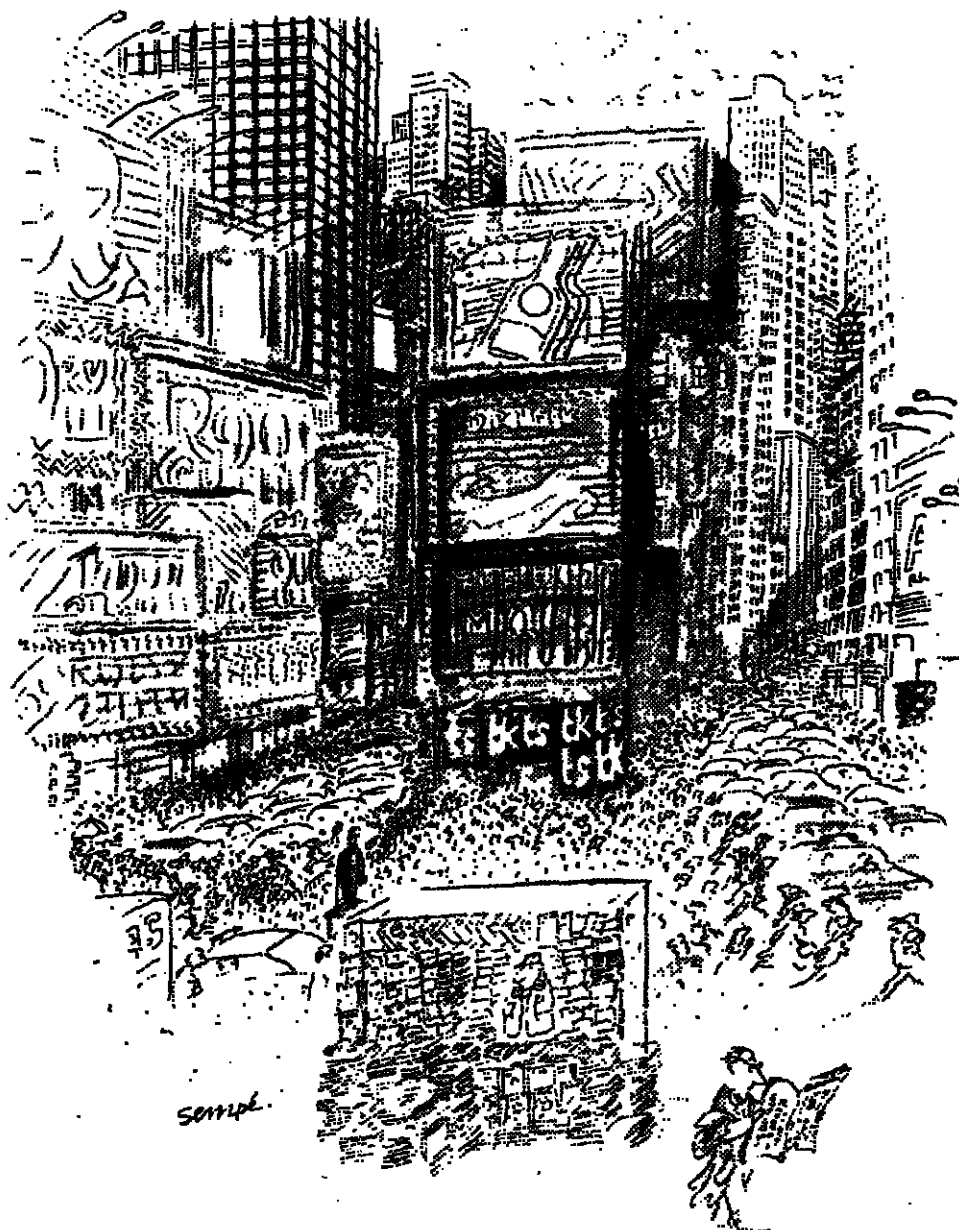
They are serious, non-political men, no less concerned with the vital interests of the Republic than are Mr. Kissinger and General Scowcroft. They may have their limitations but they don't include being too trustful of the Russians.

Mr. Nitze, in particular, has been negotiating with them for over a generation, and had his troubles with President Carter precisely because Mr. Carter thought Mr. Nitze was too skeptical and even hostile toward the Russians.

Also, though Mr. Kissinger and General Scowcroft don't like the Shultz-Nitze formula as it now stands, nobody here has more respect for the Secretary and Mr. Nitze than Mr. Kissinger and General Scowcroft.

In fact, Mr. Kissinger used to say that if he had to choose the character and experience of any man to be President of the United States, he would choose Mr. Shultz.

That may not be the judgment of all members of the Senate, who have their own well-known personal preferences, but when it comes to the point of decision, the chances are that "the quiet survivors" will prevail.



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The New York Times

Who Makes Economic Policy in Japan?

By SUSAN CHIRA

TOKYO PRIME Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Washington this week to try to defuse the latest trade crisis. But the importance of the visit is more symbolic than real. Most changes in Japan's economic policies are not the result of bold initiatives from the Prime Minister, but of painstaking bargaining among a group of powerful constituencies, including bureaucrats, politicians and businessmen. That process has become even more fragmented in recent years as Japan's economy has grown stronger, making the process of negotiating trade concessions far more complicated.

Because many Americans mistakenly believe that the Prime Minister has powers equal to a President's, they often expect too much from meetings between President Reagan and Mr. Nakasone. Moreover, Mr. Nakasone lost more clout last week when he was forced to withdraw a controversial sales tax proposal on which he had staked much political capital. "Americans see a striking, charismatic guy" when they look at Mr. Nakasone, said James C. Abeggen, an authority on Japan who has lived here for decades and now runs his own consulting firm. "They expect that he can get off a plane and make promises he can deliver on. The only ones he can deliver on are the ones agreed on in advance."

Even the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is not as mighty as it once was. In much of the postwar era, it guided the economy with a firm hand, relying on a widely shared belief that Japan's mission was to catch up with the West. The ministry has shifted from its blatantly protectionist stance, but it can still stall foreign competition in some cases. Japanese companies have changed, too: They are stronger, more willing to resist bureaucratic controls and foreign demands for open markets — though in important cases, the bureaucracy can still prevail.

At the same time, elected politicians have come to play more of a role in the policy making process. That development has increased the influence of domestic pressure groups such as farmers and small businessmen, who are often hostile to foreign interests.

"Japan has become a rich, diverse, sophisticated economy, and there's not going to be anyone any more who can plant a flag on the mountain tops," Mr. Abeggen said.

Much of the power in Japan's policy making process still rests with the bureaucrats, although they are careful to consult with politicians, business leaders, academics, labor unions and consumer groups.

Bureaucrats change jobs every few years, but they share a sense of mission inculcated by their training at top schools — most often, Tokyo University's law department, which offers a public administration course emphasizing the Government's role as manager of the economy. In Japan, the government is expected to monitor, protect, and advise business — assumptions that would be alien to the United States and that often are at the heart of trade disputes. Economic theories, which often influence American economic policy, matter less than what will be best for Japan.

Within the bureaucracy, the trade and industry ministry still plays an important role in economic and trade policy, acting as a broker in trade conflicts, helping to develop new technology by coordinating joint research projects in areas such as high-speed

computing, and trying to make sure older industries such as coal mining decline in an orderly way.

As trade disputes broaden to include markets such as telecommunications as well as domestic issues such as fiscal policy and tax reform, other ministries have become more involved in trade disputes. While the trade ministry has grown accustomed to foreign scrutiny of its role and, to some extent, has been forced to bow to foreign pressures, other ministries have proved more obdurate.

"Some of the other ministries did not go pressure from outside for decontrol," said Naohiro Amaya, a former senior trade ministry official who was one of the chief architects of Japanese industrial policy. "They were able to live comfortably in a fool's paradise."

As foreign governments have stepped up pressure on Japan to

As the telecommunications market has become an object of foreign ambitions, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has moved to the center of the trade conflict. Even though the market is being deregulated, the M.P.T. is clinging to its traditional role of deciding how much competition the market can sustain.

The ministry decreed that the telecommunications market could support only one competitor to Kokusai Denshin Denwa, until recently a protected international telecommunications monopoly. Two companies applied, one an all-Japanese consortium, the other a consortium that included two foreign companies, Cable & Wireless of Britain and Pacific Telesis of the United States.

At first the ministry resisted allowing management stake in the venture. Later the ministry relented to allow foreign ownership to one-third, the limit allowed in Japanese law, but

— and the politicians who represent them — was a bitter debate last summer over rice prices, which are set by the agriculture ministry. For the first time in 30 years, the ministry proposed a cut in the rice price. But a powerful farmers' association, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, lobbied hard during July's parliamentary elections and received commitments from many ruling party members to oppose the cut. The parliamentary group known as the "Komeigun," or "rice legislators," resisted ministry pressure, and the rice price remained the same.

Consumer groups, which have usually supported protection for farmers, were furious, and the incident set off a debate that could produce some domestic allies for foreign trade negotiators seeking to pry open Japan's agricultural markets.

Politicians who become specialists in such areas as telecommunications,

Japan's Principal Economic Policy Makers

Politicians

Ruling Liberal Democratic Party politicians, known as zoku, serve on party committees that cover the same policy areas as Government ministries. The zoku are specialists whose approval is needed before policies are adopted.

The Prime Minister

The head of the ruling party, he can chart basic policy directions, but cannot impose a choice without obtaining the consent of the other groups.

Bureaucrats

Initiators of economic policy, they also draft legislation and oversee Japanese business. Among the most important ministries are the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Ministry of Finance.

Special Interests

Well-organized business and industry pressure groups — farmers, small shopkeepers or big businesses — influence policy primarily by lobbying.

Foreigners

Governments and companies are excluded from policy-making, but they can prompt changes if their needs intersect with domestic interests.



Prime Minister Nakasone

stimulate its domestic economy and open its financial markets, the Ministry of Finance now plays a more pivotal role in trade issues. Within the bureaucracy, the Ministry of Finance has long reigned supreme, by virtue of its power over the budget.

The finance ministry has fought against increasing direct Government spending because of its conviction that Japan must reduce its annual deficits, which are proportionally higher than those in the United States. In December the ministry proposed the most austere budget in more than 30 years, outraging American officials. Part of the problem, one senior finance ministry official said, was that American pressure came too late in the budget-making process to be effective.

In cases where the ministry does appear to yield, it is often responding more to domestic needs than to international ones, said Clyde Prestowitz, a former American trade negotiator. In recent years, for example, the finance ministry has relaxed some of the restrictions on Japanese financial markets, primarily because Japanese banks and securities firms were eager to win the same freedoms as their foreign counterparts enjoyed in New York or London. "We thought the ministry was making concessions because of our pressure," Mr. Prestowitz said. "But they were making changes in response to their own changing financial situation."

continued to insist it would grant a license to only one company, and is pressing the two groups to merge.

Much as they might like to, the ministries do not function as a law unto themselves. Many ministries must also take into account the wishes of interest groups such as farmers and small-business men, who lobby through superbly organized industry associations.

More often than not, their interests run counter to foreign interests. Small shopkeepers, for example, succeeded in getting a law passed some time ago that blocked the spread of large chain stores, which sell more goods at lower prices. Foreign companies have pressed unsuccessfully for the repeal of this law, because mass merchandisers are often more likely to carry foreign products and provide a smoother path for foreign products through Japan's complex distribution system.

One of the most infamous examples of the power of these interest groups

agriculture or tax policy are called "zoku," meaning tribe. "Zoku" politicians may often be more knowledgeable in a particular area than bureaucrats, who rotate every few years. These politicians, through their membership on the ruling party's Policy Affairs Research Council, must approve policy changes or trade concessions in their areas of interest.

Zoku politicians also have specific ties to particular ministries, and will often uphold their ministries' interests in cross-ministerial battles. A bureaucrat who crosses a zoku politician may find his career advance checked, according to a senior official in the Economic Planning Agency, which coordinates economic policies.

Mr. Nakasone has tried to wrest more control over economic policy making from bureaucrats and party politicians. But his efforts to strengthen the role of Prime Minister have met with only mixed success.

The Prime Minister is technically above all these groups, but in fact he has little power to impose economic and trade policies. He is usually elected as the result of a fragile coalition of rival political factions within the ruling party, and he must be careful to keep peace with fellow politicians. It is nearly impossible for a Prime Minister to adopt a policy opposed by the rank and file of the bureaucracy, although he can exercise veto power.

collapsing infrastructure. The only East European country not suffering falling living standards is East Germany, and most of its "prosperity" comes from its handouts from West Germany, and from extracting \$15,000 from the West German Government for each citizen that is allowed to emigrate.

As the world economy becomes more integrated and the pace of technological change quickens, East Europe is becoming an economic ghetto. The only advantage in international trade that Eastern Europe had in recent decades was skilled labor and low wage rates. But now that the newly industrialized countries are rapidly raising their technological levels, Eastern Europe has lost its final advantage.

In all of these countries, pollution is getting worse and will continue worsening for at least the next several years because of the increasing reliance on brown coal. Severe environmental problems helped create the Solidarity movement and continue to fuel the opposition in Poland. In Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, dissident organizations are spreading the news of health threats and urging governments to reform. Governments have arrested environmentalists but it is a little difficult to hide tens of millions of dying trees.

Eastern European governments face a Catch-22 situation. They must soon either make expensive pollution control investments or face a public health catastrophe and possible revolt. To afford the necessary investments, however, the governments will have to cut living standards sharply — another potential provocation.

Pollution could be the final nail in the coffin of East European Socialism. Unfortunately for Eastern Europe, there is no export market for brown snow and dying trees.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

The economy grew at a 4.3 percent rate in the first quarter, the best performance since 1984. Still, the news had economists scowling rather than cheering. They say the increase came mainly from a buildup in inventories that could cause manufacturing to slow, dragging down future growth. Most of the sectors that make up the G.N.P. actually showed declines. Growth in the fourth quarter of 1986 was at just a 1.1 percent rate, and some analysts suggested that a more accurate reading of the economy would be obtained by averaging the two quarters, to a 2.7 percent rate.

Consumer prices rose four-tenths of 1 percent in March, led by energy and clothing prices. So far this year, prices have risen at an annual rate of 6.2 percent, the highest in five years. Although most economists expect the actual rate to be less than that, they say the increase reflects building inflationary pressures. Durable goods orders rose 3.4 percent in March, but most of the strength was in military orders. Personal income was up two-tenths of 1 percent in March; spending rose three-tenths.

The dollar fell further against the yen, responding to investors' fears that a sluggish United States economy would reignite inflation. The dollar firmed late in the week, but not before its fall sparked a sharp drop in the bond markets, which are turning in their poorest performances in years. Some analysts are puzzled that the bond market would be so sensitive to the dollar in light of the sluggish economy. But others note that the bond drop was partly a reaction to reports that the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, favored tighter credit.

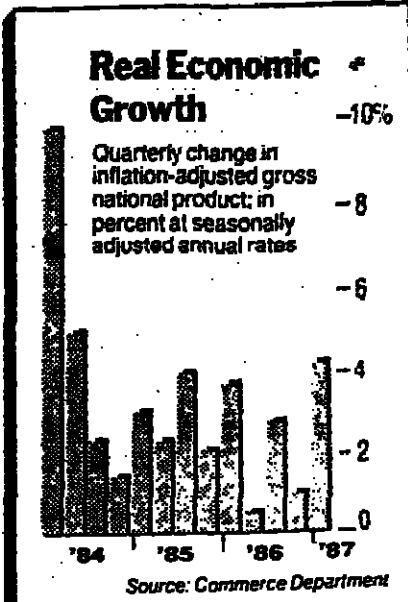
Stocks swung wildly. A 66.47-point gain in the Dow Jones industrial average on Tuesday was wiped out by a 51.13-point drop on Wednesday and a 45.60-point drop Friday. Each swing represented a less than 3 percent change, however. For the week, the Dow lost 40.62 points, closing at 2,335.37. Traders are being strongly influenced by the bond markets.

A seat on the Big Board is getting more expensive.

Two days after a seat had sold for \$800,000, one sold for a record \$1 million. And a day after that, a seat sold for \$1.1 million. That indicates investors think there is still serious money to be made in the market, despite its recent setbacks.

State curbs on takeovers were upheld by the Supreme Court, which backed an Indiana law that allows restrictions on the stock voting rights of companies making hostile tender offers until most other shareholders approve of the bid. Lawyers said the decision would likely result in similar laws in other states, and could dramatically cut the number of hostile takeover attempts.

Ivan F. Boesky pleaded guilty to a criminal charge of conspiracy to falsify statements to the Government. The plea, which had been expected, was part of Mr. Boesky's deal to cooperate with the Government's insider trading investigation in return for leniency. The Federal District Attorney in Manhattan called Mr. Boesky's cooperation invaluable to the investigation. The arbitrator has already paid a \$100 million penalty and faces five years in prison and another \$250,000 in fines.



Supermarkets General fought back against a hostile takeover by the Dart Group by agreeing to sell the company for \$1.8 billion to an investor group of Supermarkets executives and Merrill Lynch Capital Partners. The Dart Group's controlling family, the Haftis, said they would review their options.

Asher B. Edelman offered to buy Burlington Industries for \$60 a share, or \$1.84 billion, in a partnership with Dominion of Canada.

Japan was urged to move faster in expanding its economy to soothe its trading partners, particularly the United States. A Government advisory panel, following up on its report of last year, said Japan was dragging its feet.

Chrysler bought Lamborghini, the Italian maker of flashy sports cars. The deal adds another international niche for Chrysler, which also owns Maserati. The company is also trying to acquire American Motors.

G.M.'s profit fell 23.1 percent in the first quarter, to \$922 million, and operating earnings fell almost 50 percent. G.M.'s sales have been sluggish, and it has been trying to trim costs and cut production to recover.

BankAmerica's net income edged up to \$67 million, from \$63 million, as the big bank struggled back from its recent troubles. Citicorp slipped 2 percent, and Chase fell 28 percent, both because of Latin loans. Salomon fell 21.6 percent; but Morgan Stanley rose 10.9 percent; and E. F. Hutton jumped 64.8 percent. Mobil fell 42.7 percent, Exxon dropped 37.4 percent and Shell fell 60.8 percent. Sears surged 47.4 percent.

Santa Fe's chairman resigned, apparently because he was unable to obtain approval of the railroad operations of Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. John J. Schmidt had engineered the merger agreement between the parent companies in 1983, but has been stymied by the I.C.C.'s reluctance to approve the rail merger.

Texaco's request for a rehearing was rejected by a Texas Appeals Court. Texaco said it would ask the Texas Supreme Court for a ruling in its struggle with Pennzoil.

Miscellaneous. Dome Petroleum, as expected, accepted a \$3.85 billion bid from Amoco, but the deal still faces lots of opposition. Fannie Mae will issue new securities, called real estate mortgage-investment conduits. Spencer H. Blain Jr. agreed to settle civil charges that he ran a scheme that bankrupted Empire Savings, a big Texas thrift institution. Major airlines are continuing their "max-saver" discount fares, but at higher prices. MERRILL PERLMAN

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED APRIL 24, 1987

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
Texaco	15,447,900	31 1/4	...
IBM	11,707,100	15 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	10,341,300	24 1/4	- 1/4
G Mot	7,721,800	8 1/4	- 1/4
Seers	7,164,400	5 1/4	+ 1/4
Prime C	7,135,000	27 1/2	+ 3/4
Std Oil	6,937,500	7 1/4	+ 1/4
S Fe So P	6,794,100	4 1/4	+ 3
Sup Mkt	6,656,000	45 1/4	+ 4 1/4
Navistar	6,419,200	6 1/4	- 1/4
Sun Mtn	6,293,800	8 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Digital	5,985,000	16 1/2	+ 5/4
Gen El	5,830,400	103	- 1/4
Exxon	5,762,100	8 1/4	- 2
E Kodk	5,727,500	73 1/4	+ 1/4

MARKET DIARY Last Prev.

	Week	Week
Advances	515	477
Declines	1,349	1,524
Total Issues	2,172	2,170
New Highs	81	63
New Lows	97	164

VOLUME Last Year

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	866,100,800	14,582,763,228
Same Per. 1986	736,102,400	11,813,573,193

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	201.5	193.7	193.7	-3.89
Transp	139.0	134.7	134.7	-1.79
Util	73.6	70.7	70.7	-1.76
Finance	149.4	145.0	145.0	-3.59
Composite	165.5	159.3	159.3	-3.22

Standard & Poor's

	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
400 Indust	340.9	328.3	-5.92
20 Transp	226.9	218.3	-2.97
40 Util	111.7	106.4	-2.94
40 Financial	28.2	27.3	-0.58
500 Stocks	293.4	281.1	-5.39

Dow Jones

	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
30 Indust	225.1	225.3	-40.62
20 Transp	94.3	93.4	-10.62
15 Util	209.7	197.8	-4.78
65 Comb	874.4	835.1	-14.35

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED APRIL 24, 1987

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
Dome Petrl	8,406,000	1 1/4	- 1-1/8
Wicks	5,506,200	3 1/4	- 1/4
WongLab8	3,381,700	16 1/2	+ 1/4
HomeShop	2,779,200	13 1/2	- 2
Echo Bay	2,271,300	42 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Amdahl	1,964,900	37 1/4	- 1/4
Hmlna	1,951,800	22 1/4	- 1/4
Husky OG	1,868,100	8 1/4	- 1/4
Tex Air	1,330,900	37 1/4	- 1/2
Lor Tel	1,276,800	15 1/2	- 1 1/4

MARKET DIARY Last Prev.

	Week	Week
Advances	269	194
Declines	515	596
Unchanged	157	143
Total Issues	941	935
New Highs	41	35
New Lows	55	48

VOLUME Last Year

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	66,902,800	1,189,219,805
Same Per. 1986	71,927,825	1,091,083,059

A Silent Spring in Eastern Europe

By JAMES BOVARD

ACCORDING to Marxist theory, environmental problems cannot occur in Socialist countries because man and nature are inherently in harmony. Unfortunately, the trees, rivers and air of Eastern Europe do not understand Marx.

Across Eastern Europe, pollution — as well as general economic decline — are the Grim Reapers of the 1980's. In East Germany, according to a West German environmental research group, 90 percent of the trees are sick, dead or dying. The human mortality rate has increased sharply in Hungary, Poland, Russia and Bulgaria, and environment-related illnesses such as cancers and skin and heart diseases are soaring in all Eastern bloc countries.

In Czechoslovakia, health threats have become so ominous that the Government, according to internal documents, considered a mass evacuation of its industrial region in early 1986. In Poland, experts predict that all plants in Krakow could be dead by the year 1990, and the Polish Academy of Science estimates that pollution damage is already costing Poland an amount equal to 10 percent of its gross national product.

In Leipzig, once one of the prettiest cities in Germany and now a chemical-industry center, the windward sides of monuments and buildings look like they were scorched in a fire, while the leeward sides are smooth and clear. In Molbis, a town downwind of Leipzig, the air is so dirty with the emissions of chemical plants that drivers sometimes must turn on their headlights during the day. Neighbors cannot see each other's houses, and visitors often vomit after a night of breathing the air.

In Prague, mothers are advised not

to give their babies tap water — even after boiling it. In northern Bohemia, the most heavily industrialized area of Czechoslovakia, life expectancy is up to 10 years shorter than elsewhere in the country. Rates for skin disease, stomach cancer and mental illness are twice as high or higher than in the rest of the country. According to Dr. Zdenek Badura, a Czech environmental expert, "new viral illnesses are emerging. The activity of viruses has grown and they are assuming new forms unknown to us."

Sections of northern Bohemia suffer with permanent near-zero visibility. The Erzgebirge mountains along the Czech-East German border are rapidly becoming a huge tree cemetery, the world's best showcase of the effects of acid rain. The higher one travels up the mountains, the worse the forest carnage. At the top of some mountains, not a single tree survives — just barren landscape with a few remaining stumps.

In Krakow, the Polish National Lawyers Association reports that cancer, heart disease and artery problems are between two and eight times higher than in the rest of Poland, and the infant mortality rate is more than three times the national average. A 1985 report by the Polish Academy of Sciences noted an "appalling increase" in the number of retarded school-age children in Upper Silesia.

And Poland faces a catastrophic water shortage. Only 1 percent of the country's water is clean enough to drink, and almost half the water is so polluted that it is unfit for any use. Temporary water shortages now reportedly affect 120 cities and 10,000 smaller towns. The Academy of Science report warned that if present trends continued, "in five years there will be no more water."

Why is pollution so terrible in Eastern Europe? One reason is that, since

1980, when the Soviet Union sharply reduced oil deliveries, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia have increasingly turned to brown coal. It takes five tons of soft brown coal to produce the energy of one ton of black coal, and brown coal has a very high sulfur content. And East European plants often use antiquated machinery with no filters. Thus, the air is increasingly cloudy and poisoned.

But the problems are deeper than that. In Eastern Europe, the governments are both protector and polluter — and this conflict of interest is almost always resolved by maximizing production at the expense of the environment. Some governments have tried until recently to deny that any environmental problem exists. East Germany blames its dying forests on storms and heavy snow. One Czech Communist Party ideologist attributed environmental problems to "non-Socialist individuals still surviving in the country."

In most countries, environmental policy consists largely of praying for strong winds. In Czechoslovakia, factories are often exempted from pollution regulations when their output is declared to be "in the interests of the entire community." In Hungary, more than half the factories hit with pollution fines have done nothing to reduce their pollution. Pollution controls in Polish factories are frequently turned off to save energy.

Pollution can be reduced substantially only with expensive Western pollution control equipment. But Eastern European nations cannot come up with a few score billion dollars to overhaul factories, clean up rivers and install catalytic converters.

Thus, Socialist poverty will likely be destiny — and doom — for East Europe's environment. East Europe is a land of declining productivity, increasingly antiquated machinery and

Text and commentary

"MANY WATERS cannot quench love." But a little, slow, daily, drip, drop, drop, might do the job.

"It is taught, it is taught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." Except, of course, if he should happen to catch sight of the same article priced at a few shekels less two shops further on.

"For dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." What bothers me quite as much, in the meantime, is all that dust that returneth unto me so soon after I've done the house.

"I said in my haste: 'All men are liars.' Right, for if you thought it over at leisure, you might find one or two who weren't. It'd take some leisure, though.

RANDOM ALI Miriam Arad

"And after the fire, a still small voice." Of some official or other, no doubt, trying to explain why building regulations weren't adhered to, why the watchman was asleep and the firemen late.

"A land flowing with milk and honey." In other words, with a gogel-mogel, which Jewish mothers used to force their kids to swallow at the first sign of a sore throat. No wonder the Children of Israel weren't too keen about coming here. And still aren't.

"A man hath no better thing under the sun than to eat and drink and be merry." It does look as if King Solomon, the reputed author of Ecclesiastes, might not have been too welcome in Mea She'arim today.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." If nothing else, then at least wise enough to go straight for your destination, and not zigzag about like the ant.

"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full." No less wonderful - the rivers don't run dry either.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." It'll be pretty soggy, though.

ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Myung-Whun Chung, conductor and pianist; Kyung-Wha Chung, violin; and Myung-Wha Chung, cello (Herta and Paul Amirian, April 23). Beethoven: Overture to "Prometheus," Op.43; Concerto in C major for violin, cello, piano and orchestra, Op.56; Nielsen: Symphony No.5, Op.59.

THE MAIN attraction of the concert was this family of musicians - Myung-Whun Chung, conductor and pianist, and his two sisters, violinist Kyung-Wha and cellist Myung-Wha. They gave the Beethoven "concertante" work an accurate and committed performance, which had clarity, lightness and charm.

Although each of the three is an artist in his own right, they merged well in their team-work, showing unanimity of approach and purpose. The violinist displayed technical ability and a fine and sonorous tone. The cellist also displayed a warm, singing tone and deep personal involvement.

Myung-Whun Chung played his piano part well, conducting from the keyboard. Everything was presented with style and ease, including the bravura passages.

Conducting with skill and drive, Myung-Whun Chung achieved good rapport with the IPO. His hand movements were clear and efficient; the orchestra showed alertness and enthusiasm, which created a lively music-making atmosphere. Together they achieved good results in the ending symphony, Nielsen's titaness fifth. There were many good solos, especially the surprising snare-drum and clarinet.

ESTHER REUTER

ISRAELI CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Yoav Taloni conductor, with Joseph Kalichstein, pianist. (Tel Aviv Museum, April 23). Mozart: Concerto in F major, K.459; Concerto in B-flat major, K.595; Symphony in C major, K.551 ("Jupiter").

ALL GOOD things must come to an end, and on Thursday night, the ICO concluded its Amadeus Festival. Sensibly enough, the final programme featured Mozart's last symphony and last piano concerto, with yet another concerto - in F major - included for good measure. The performance was a joy, as have been most of the Amadeus offerings.

A great deal of credit for the success of the evening should go to the soloist, Joseph Kalichstein's pianism is of big, Romantic kind: he coaxes a warm singing tone from the instrument, uses the pedal generously and obviously loves cracking a virtuoso passage as fast and clear as his fingers will allow - which is to say, faster and clearer than most pianists in business. The extreme movements of the F major concerto, thus, emerged vivid and virile, while the gentle lilt of the middle Allegretto was treated with winningly direct lyric feeling.

Healthy and straightforward in his interpretive outlook, Kalichstein proved no less of a sophisticated connoisseur when it came to attending to the exquisite expressive turns

Delightful family



of the B-flat major work. He showed the utmost subtlety. Indeed, his handling of the concerto's final pages will linger in one's memory as a rare example of great artistry.

The great "Jupiter" received a forceful and accurate reading - Yoav Taloni and his musicians seemed in a fighting mood - yet a two-dimensional one, too. Some relaxed lyricism at appropriate moments would have gone a long way in correcting the expressive balance.

ELI KAREV

BAROQUE Chamber Music, with Daniel Fradkin, baroque violin; Jonathan Rubin, baroque guitar and lute (Switzerland); Keith Hargrave, harpsichord (Germany); Ursula, Les Model Hall, April 22. J.S. Bach: Sonata for Violin and Harpsichord No. 4 in C minor; four pieces for baroque guitar; A. Forqueray: Pieces de Clavecin; S.L. Weiss: Suite for Lute; C.P.E. Bach: Sonata for Violin and Harpsichord in B minor.

A FEW HOURS before this concert began one of the three scheduled artists suddenly took ill and a substitute was brought in to tell the show go on. The onus to create a new programme fell largely on Daniel Fradkin, director of this municipal-sponsored series, who was also scheduled to perform. The consequent strain under which the concert took place had a noticeable effect.

Fradkin, who opened the programme with a substitute work, seemed barely able to catch his breath, resulting in phrasing and intonation difficulties with a few fluffed passages. The situation improved in the last movement, but even there a pall of fatigue hung heavily over the proceedings.

Similarly, Rubin's four guitar pieces lacked energy and inventiveness. The lute suite fared better but did not exploit the potential of the instrument, written by the man reputed to have been the greatest lutanist of Bach's day.

It was Hargrave who made the best impression, both as soloist and accompanist. The natural limitations of the harpsichord require the performer to rely on a facile dexterity and keen sense of phrasing, both of which were evident in abundance.

There was somewhat more subtlety and *brío* in the solo part of the closing work, but not enough to dispel the lingering tension which marked the evening.

DANIEL ZIFF

THIS SECOND spring festival in exotic Old Acre was an undoubted success as the city once again threw its doors open, hosting marathon musical presentations at the Knights' Hall, the Khan-el-Umdan and the festival gardens.

The festival had something for everyone: bel canto recital, duets, a rich variety of instrumental and vocal ensembles, conventional and new music, folk and jazz and musical happenings at the Acre marina enlivened by sailing boats and fireworks.

Guest soprano Atzuko Suzuki enchanted her audience with a varied programme of arias, lieder, Japanese songs and Israeli music (charmingly sung in Hebrew). Of the vocal groups, the Vokal-ensemble from Seadhaugen, Germany, led by Gerald Manig, the St. Martini Church musician, impressed the audience with their high-level performance of church and secular music, including madrigals from various countries. (Both appearances were reviewed separately).

The Ankor Conservatory Children's Choir from Jerusalem, directed by Arnon Meroz, performed four different programmes, including Israeli compositions written for this group. Their crisp presentation drew a large audience.

For the Six Cylinders - Munster, Germany, the festival marked their first appearance in Israel. This special ensemble - a quartet plus two contra-tenors, six male voices in perfect sound - sang madrigals and *avant-garde* German and English music. Their unique and humorous style included a successful imitation of various accompanying instruments.

JOE ROMANELLI, Howard Klapsaddle, Ian Rubin, Ian Cohen and Alex Eshed put on a barber-shop type performance. Their humorous, interesting explanations made for an informal atmosphere, and we shall no doubt be hearing more of this Jerusalem ensemble.

Those with a yen for nostalgia heard the quintet perform Israeli music by Zehavi, Karatzewski and Argov. The group comprises mostly amateur singers and is directed by Shlomo Omer, who also does the musical arrangements. They are just starting out and this was their modest debut.

There were other new talents who provided substantial and interesting programmes for their first public appearances. The problem was that there was little or no interval between the presentations which took place simultaneously in varied halls, making it difficult to get from one to another in time. Thus I heard only part of the programmes of some new groups, such as the Jerusalem Academy Recorders, the Troubadour Quartet, etc.

Also worthy of mention are the many youth orchestras which appeared at the festivals, including the Acre Orchestra, directed by Shmuel Cahana. It performed both in the beautiful gardens and at the Khan. Musical director, Yossi Seifert, and the Vocalists organizers are to be congratulated.

The main attraction of Vocalists '87 was the closing choir evening. Most of the choral groups were seated on the terraces of the vast Khan-el-Umdan, allowing for polyphonic (even quadrophonic) singing. To begin with, every major choir presented a brief programme and then they joined forces in a masterful rendition of two chorals.

ESTHER REUTER

TENNIS Wilander takes Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO (AFP) - Mats Wilander of Sweden came from a set down to beat American Jimmy Arias of the United States in yesterday's final of the \$523,000 Monte Carlo open.

Wilander, champion here in 1983 and runner-up in the following two years, won 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3 in two hours 47 minutes on a sun-drenched centre court at the Monte Carlo country club.

Arias surprised Wilander in the first set with superlative groundstrokes, especially his forehand, and uncharacteristically went to the net to finish off the points.

The Swede, who is now a resident in Monte Carlo, patiently played his way back into the match and waited for Arias to make all the errors as Wilander's heavy topspin pinned him to the baseline.

"That was the best I've played on clay since the 1985 French Open," Wilander said afterwards.

"I couldn't do much about the first set," he added. "Jimmy was hitting winners from everywhere but the second set was the turning point of the match."

Hans Gildemeister of Chile and Andres Gomez of Ecuador won the double title beating Maurice Ruah of Iran and Michael Mortensen of Denmark in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4.

Chris against Martina again

HOUSTON (Reuter) - Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert set up their 71st final round meeting with victories on Saturday night at the \$150,000 Virginia Slims of Houston Women's tennis tournament.

The top seeded Navratilova, who holds a 37-33 edge in the rivalry, was a 6-1, 7-6 winner over fellow-American Zina Garrison, the fourth seed.

Evert, seeded third, eliminated second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 7-5 in the other semifinal.

Evert, who considers herself the underdog against Navratilova, said that each meeting has become more special than the last.

"We've spent vacations together and played a lot of exhibitions, which we never did in the past," said Evert. "It's more of a special feeling when I play her because we're friends."

"I feel that it is an upset if I win," she added, "and if I lose it is expected."

Evert needed five match points to defeat Mandlikova in a match dominated by 15 service breaks.

Navratilova, 30, is going after her first 1987 title.

NHL PLAYOFFS Commanding lead for Oilers

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) - Jari Kurri scored twice, including the tie-breaker at 17:18 of the second period, as the Edmonton Oilers beat the Winnipeg Jets 5-2 on Saturday night and took a commanding 3-0 lead in their NHL playoff series.

The Oilers, who won for the seventh straight time in the playoffs, can wrap up the best-of-seven Smythe series and advance to the Campbell Conference finals with a victory in game 4 tonight at Winnipeg Arena.

In Toronto, Shawn Burr's second goal of the game, 49 seconds into the second period, broke a 2-2 tie as the Detroit Red Wings beat the Maple Leafs 4-2 in game 3 of their series.

The Maple Leafs, who won the first two games in Detroit, still lead the Norris Division 2-1, with game 4 at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Cricketer out in baseball bid

LONDON (AFP) - Ian Pont has returned to England to resume his professional cricket career, after failing in his attempt to land a contract with one of America's top baseball clubs.

"I've no regrets at having tried," said the Essex paceman, who spent six weeks in the United States. "I honestly believe I came very close to

Stars aplenty for next week's Hapoel Games track & field meet

By PAUL KOHN

The world record holder over the 100 metres, Calvin Smith of the U.S., will be one of the star attractions at the track and field events of the 13th Hapoel Games next month.

Smith set a world mark of 9.93 seconds in Colorado Springs in 1983 and was also a member of the U.S. relay team that set the world record of 37.86 seconds for the 4 x 100 m. Another top sprinter in the field will be Harvey Gant, also of the U.S., currently ranked ninth in the world.

So far, 78 track and field men and 55 women from 15 countries, including Poland and Hungary, have announced their participation in the competitions at Hadar Yosef Stadium on May 6, 7 and 9. The level of these competitors is so high that no Israeli athlete will be in the running for honours, Aris Koks, chairman of the athletics, told reporters.

Koks said it should not be expected that the athletes will produce their peak form here, as the Hapoel Games come early in the athletics season. Nevertheless, the athletes see the events here as excellent early season competition in Tel Aviv's fine climatic and track conditions.

The best race of all may be the 400



READY TO RETURN. - Calvin Smith. (UPI telephoto)

metres where the leading contenders include Sunder Nix, a member of the 4 x 400 m. U.S. team that won the Olympic gold medal in Los Angeles. Michael Franks (U.S.), a silver medalist in the last world championships, Gabriel Tiaoh (Ivory Coast), who won the silver Olympic

medal in Los Angeles and Laszlo Kiss of Hungary.

Steve Scott will be the big attraction in the 1,500 metres. Scott won the silver medal in the Helsinki world championships and holds several U.S. records over distances from one mile to 3,000 metres, and his time of 3:48.73 for the mile is the second-best ever over that distance. Seven other runners in the field have bettered 3:40 minutes in the 1,500 metres.

Carlo Thronhardt of West Germany, who set a world record of 2.40 metres in the high jump earlier this year, which has since been bettered by one centimetre by a Swedish jumper.

Alice Jackson, one of the most promising U.S. runners over 200 and 400 metres, may face tough opposition from Erika Szopori of Hungary, who is also her country's top 400 metres hurdler. Polish women Renata Katewicz in the discus and Yolanda Bartzak in the long jump are considered leading contestants in their events.

Hadar Yosef Stadium seats 6,000 persons. Tickets will be sold at NIS 10 with reductions for groups, soldiers and youth.

BASEBALL Brewers sizzle, Orioles fizzle

MILWAUKEE (AP) - B.J. Surhoff hit a three-run homer to cap a five-run first inning on Saturday as the Milwaukee Brewers defeated the Baltimore Orioles 8-2 for their 15th victory in 16 games this season.

The victory was the Brewers' fifth straight over the Orioles this year. Baltimore have lost six of their last seven games and nine of their last 12.

Elsewhere in the American League, it was the Tigers 13, Royals 2; Indians 2, Yankees 1; Athletics 7, Mariners 5; White Sox 5, Blue Jays 4; Twins 8, Angels 7; Rangers 2, Red Sox 1.

In Detroit, Alan Trammell, Dave Bergman, Darrell-Evans and Tom Brookins homered to help Jack Morris and the Tigers to a 13-2 victory over the Kansas City Royals, snapping a five-game Detroit losing streak. Bergman and Billy Bean each had four hits for the Tigers.

In Cleveland, Scott Bailes scattered eight hits over 8 1/2 innings to outduel veteran Rick Rhoden as the Indians edged New York 2-1. The loss was the second straight for the Yankees after winning 10 in a row.

Mark McGuire had a two-run homer and an RBI single and Stan Javier scored two runs as the Athletics beat the Seattle Mariners 7-3 in the Pacific Coast League.

"Gary Walker's five-out home run landed in the bottom of the ninth inning forced home Gary



HOMER MAN: Alan Trammell sparked off the Tigers' run riot

Reuter with the winning run as the White Sox edged the Toronto Blue Jays 5-4 in Chicago.

In Arlington, Texas, Bob Brewer, who made three sparkling defensive plays, drove in the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning to support the five-hit pitching of Jose Guzman as the Rangers defeated the Boston Red Sox 2-1.

Gary Cost's bases-loaded single in the bottom of the ninth gave Milwaukee an 8-7 home victory over the California Angels before 51,777 fans, the third-largest crowd in the World Series history.

Joe Magrane, making his major-league debut, limited New York to five hits over six innings, and St. Louis took advantage of Mookie Wilson's misplay of a flyball to beat the Mets 3-2 in New York.

Elsewhere in the National League, it was the Braves 5, Giants 3; Cubs 9, Expos 4; Phillies 3, Pirates 2; Reds 3, Astros 0; Dodgers 4, Padres 2.

Gerald Perry hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning to give Atlanta a 5-3 home victory over the San Francisco Giants which snapped the Braves' six-game losing streak.

Orel Hersher pitched a five-hitter and Mike Marshall singled twice and scored twice as the Dodgers stretched their winning streak to four games with a 4-2 home victory over the San Diego Padres.

Don Carmon pitched seven strong innings and became the first Philadelphia starter to earn a victory this season as the Phillies beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-2 in Philadelphia.

The Phillies scored all three runs in the first inning on Ron Hayes' groundout, Mike Schmidt's single and a Lance Parrish single.

In Houston, Kurt Stillwell had a two-run single to highlight Cleveland's three-run 10th inning which earned them a 3-0 victory over the Houston Astros.

Reds outfielder Eric Davis set a major-league record by striking out nine straight times over two games. Only four players had ever struck out eight straight times. Davis also hit the major-league mark with his five strikeouts on Saturday night.

SCOREBOARD

GOLF - Ian Woosnam won his second European golf tournament in three weeks when he clinched victory in the Madrid open yesterday.

The Little Wicket, winner of the Jersey Open three weeks ago and beaten by Spain's Severiano Ballesteros in a sudden-death play off in the Cannes Open in France, last week, finished on 269 after six under-par fourth round 66.

WEST GERMAN SOCCER - First Division results: Bochum 1, Bayern Munich 2; Borussia Moenchengladbach 7, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Cologne 3, Schalke 2; Hamburg SV 2, Bayern Uerdingen 1; Nurnberg 2, Stuttgart 1; Werder Bremen 1, Bayern Leverkusen 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Eintracht Braunschweig 3; Fortuna Dusseldorf 0, Borussia Dortmund 4; Kaiserslautern 5, FC Hamburg 0.

ITALIAN SOCCER - Napoli moved a step nearer their first Italian league title following a 2-1 home win over AC Milan in front of an 88,000 crowd yesterday.

Other results were: Roma 1, Ascoli 1; Sampdoria 2, Avellino 2; Empoli 0, Brescia 0; Inter Milan 1, Fiorentina 1; Juventus 1, Atalanta 4; Udinese 2, Como 1; Verona 1.

Leading positions after 27 matches: Napoli 39 points, Inter Milan 37, Juventus 34, Roma 33, Verona 32, AC Milan 31, Sampdoria 31.

NBA PLAYOFFS Ellis haunts Mavericks

DALLAS (AP) - Seattle's Dale Ellis came back to haunt his former team on Saturday night.

Ellis, traded by the Dallas Mavericks to the SuperSonics during the off-season, hit two free throws with two seconds left to give the Sonics a 112-110 victory and even their NBA Western Conference first-round playoff series at one win each.

In Inglewood, California, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored all 28 of his points in the first three periods as the Los Angeles Lakers whipped the Denver Nuggets 138-127 to take a 2-0 lead in their Western Conference series.

Magic Johnson and James Worthy had 21 and 19 points, respectively, for the Lakers, who had seven players in double figures. Johnson also had a game-high 15 assists.

Darrell Griffith's layup put Utah ahead to stay with 37 seconds to play, as the Jazz took a 2-0 lead in their series with a 103-100 home victory over the Golden State Warriors.

SPORTS 104

Four people forecast all 14 matches correctly on last week's Sports 104 computer; each will receive NIS 162,000. Seventy-four punters had 13 correct results; each of them will receive NIS 3,256.

Eight hundred and sixty guessed 12 matches to form and each will receive NIS 280. For those people who guessed 11 matches will be richer by NIS 34 and ten correct results will swell punters' pockets by NIS 6.

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A Symposium to mark the donation of the personal archives of **GEORGE MANDEL MANTELLO** will take place on Thursday, April 30, 1987 at 4:30 p.m. in the Observation Gallery, 30th floor, Eshkol Tower of the University in the presence of Mr. Mantello and his family

Chairman: Mr. David Giladi
Editor of Ma'ariv
Greetings: Prof. Gabriel Ben-Dor
Rector, University of Haifa
Lectures: Dr. Joseph Shonfeld
University of Haifa
The Uniqueness of Transylvanian Jewry (in Hungarian)
Dr. Asher Cohen
University of Haifa
Rescue Activities during the Holocaust (in English)

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In wake of Reagan tariff

Big price hikes ahead for U.S. consumers

By JOSEPH G. RAPPAPORT
for the Jerusalem Post

NEW YORK — Five days after the U.S. imposed a tariff on Japanese lap-top computers, James Watson of Four Guys Audio and Computer in midtown Manhattan stopped putting his Toshiba 1100 Plus's and 3100s out on display.

It just wasn't worth it for him. Sales were so strong, said Watson, "we would just have to box them right up again." Calling it "lap-top madness," Watson said Four Guys is almost out of the Japanese portable computers because of the rush to buy.

The 100 per cent tariff — imposed by Washington April 20 in what many observers see as the first salvo in an impending trade war between the U.S. and Japan — applies to a host of other Japanese products, among them colour television sets and power tools.

The U.S. imposed the sanctions — the first against post-World War II Japan — in what it says is an effort to get Japan to adhere to a bilateral accord on semiconductors that Washington alleges was violated by Tokyo. The U.S. move is a message to Japan to open access to its markets, which the administration and Congress say contributes to the huge U.S. trade deficit.

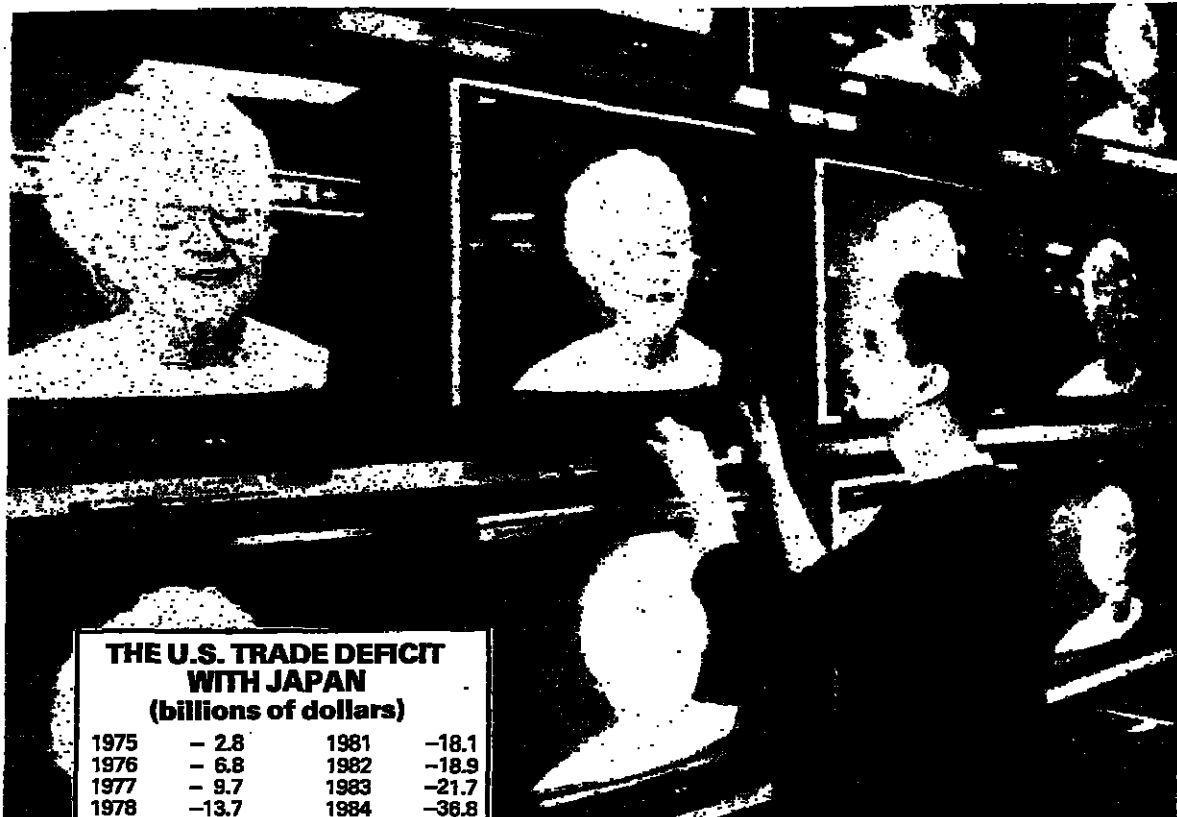
The tariff went into effect the day it was announced, but consumers aren't likely to see price increases for a month or two as stores use up their pre-tariff inventory.

Nor have customers rushed to the stores to beat what could be hefty price hikes, although no retailers were quite sure how much prices could go up. Buyers could avoid the tariff altogether by choosing from a wide variety of high quality U.S., Southeast Asian and in some cases, European desk top computers, television sets and power tools.

Indeed, retailers say that sales of most of the items affected by the new tariffs have barely increased — except for lap-tops. In many cases, volume in lap top sales has more than doubled from usual levels.

There's good reason for that increase: Retailers acknowledge that U.S. consumers looking for lap-tops — some of which weigh less than five kilograms — will be hit the hardest by the tariff. Merchants say there are no U.S. or other foreign models that match the Japanese machines.

"It's irritating," said Frank Adams, a telecommunications engineer. "We (the U.S.) have the engineering capability to build these machines and we don't have them on



A salesman adjusts a colour television set in an electronics store in New York. (Reuter)

THE U.S. TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN (billions of dollars)

1975	-2.8	1981	-18.1
1976	-6.8	1982	-18.9
1977	-9.7	1983	-21.7
1978	-13.7	1984	-36.8
1979	-10.6	1985	-49.8
1980	-12.2	1986	-58.6

the market."

The only U.S. manufacturers of lap-tops are IBM and Compaq, but their products do not have the memory capacity or other features to equal the Japanese machines.

Adams, who was window-shopping outside another midtown retailer, 32nd Street Computer, said he planned to avoid an expected price hike by buying a \$1,600 Toshiba 1100 Plus in a few days.

Prices for the Japanese lap-tops range from about \$1,300 for the NEC Multispeed to about \$2,600 for the market.

Toshiba's 3100, a rugged, sleek gray machine that weighs about six kilos and fits into a nylon carrying case. It is the most powerful on the market.

Most retailers say they haven't stocked up on the lap-tops, even though the Reagan administration had threatened late last month to impose a tariff.

"Nobody believed and listened until last Monday," said Harold Meyer, president of The Computer Source, where lap-tops make up about 70 per cent of sales to customers that include Rockefeller and New

York universities. The United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation. "Even the distributors didn't stock up."

"A lot of companies are calling and saying, 'Quick, I need eight computers — and I need them at the old price,'" said Meyer, who hasn't raised his prices for the lap-tops although at least one of his distributors hiked prices by \$275.

Two customers were even outside his door Monday morning waiting for him to open up so they could buy lap-tops — the first time that has happened in the five years he's been

in business.

The quickened sales now could mean disaster later for those who have made the lap-tops and the Japanese desktop computers their specialty.

One such retailer, Michael Semel, a vice president of Chemung Electronics in upstate New York, said his company was trying to find out what the effects of the tariff might be on prices by talking with other retailers, distributors, and the Japanese companies themselves.

Semel said he wasn't convinced attempts to limit access to U.S. markets made sense.

"I really wonder if customers are going to buy these American products, because they've been so overpriced and the quality control has been poor," Semel said referring to U.S. manufacturing in general.

A customer at Four Guys echoed these complaints. "The American system is crying 'uncle' now," said Oscar Rodriguez, a printer. Japanese manufacturers "give you more for your money," he added.

Despite this and the likelihood that the tariff hurt their businesses, Semel and Meyer both said they support the U.S. position.

One of Semel's major customers is Corning Glass Works — a company he said had been hurt by Japan's tariffs on imports and other restrictions in the fibre optics market. To Semel, that is evidence that "there is not free exchange of trade between the two countries."

Meyer called them a "necessity" for political reasons, but he argued that they would be temporary because the two countries will soon be interdependent.

A spokesman for Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Washington agreed that the sanctions might be lifted soon, saying he hoped the two countries would resolve their differences. He warned, however, that Japan reserved the right to "take further appropriate measures" to counteract the tariff.

One observer was less optimistic. Sam Nakagawa, of Nakagawa & Wallace, a New York economic advisory firm speculated that rather than being a short-lived dispute, this tariff might result in a cycle of retaliation.

"We may be doing what could be the beginning of the Great Crash," he said, comparing the current situation to a Western movie where the cowboy has won all the chips in a poker game and another player decides to fight back.

In this case, it is clearly Japan that has the chips with a record \$89 billion trade surplus piled up in 1986 and No. 1 ranking as creditor nation. It has 25 per cent of the world's total bank assets, compared with 18 per cent in the U.S.

In turn, the U.S. reached its own record, with a trade deficit of \$166 billion — \$58 billion of that with Japan.

City dealer, now in Israel, fails to show for insider trading probe

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON — A City share dealer, who fled to Israel to avoid questioning over an insider trading ring, has failed for the second time to appear for an interview with Department of Trade investigators here.

Jonathan Greenwood, 28, left for Israel shortly after the investigation began last December and has not returned to Britain since. He is alleged to have been a member of an insider-dealing ring which effected share deals worth over \$16.6 million.

acting on the basis of privileged information.

Investigators suspect that Greenwood's sister, a secretary at the Office of Fair Trading, passed information on takeover deals to him.

Greenwood's sister, who has been suspended from her position and given fully paid leave of absence while the inquiry continues, has denied any role in the affair.

Her solicitors said last weekend that "she is innocent of all the allegations made against her."

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

U.S. inflation, GNP data point to weaker economy

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices jumped 0.4 per cent in March, the third sharp rise in three months that brought the annual inflation rate to 6.2 per cent so far this year, the U.S. Department of Labour reported Friday.

The rise in the March consumer price index (CPI), which measures the prices consumers pay for a representative basket of goods and services, could heighten pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to raise its key interest rate in order to dampen inflationary pressures.

The March rise followed a similar 0.4 per cent gain in the index in February, the Labour Department said.

Earlier in the week, the Commerce Department reported that the U.S. economy leapt 4.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1987, the fastest growth in almost three years. But economists saw the surge resting on a weak foundation of swollen inventories as consumption remained weak.

UNITED AIRLINES has rejected an offer from its 7,000 pilots to buy the company for \$4.5 billion, saying the company is not for sale and the sum was "grossly inadequate."

The company's directors said Saturday that the airline was too much a central part of its parent company, UAL Inc., to be sold.

The pilots, who also intended to buy Corvia, the marketing company for the airline's computerized reservation system, made the offer April 5, saying the sale would result in "improved service, safety and profitability."

EXXON CORP., the world's largest oil company, led the industry in reporting sharply lower first-quarter earnings. The downturn was largely attributable to depressed oil prices, which while higher than the \$9 a barrel low they reached last summer, were still well behind year-earlier prices.

Exxon's earnings fell 37 percent to \$1.07 billion. Earnings at Mobil Oil Corp., America's second largest oil

company, fell to \$252 million from \$440m. Earnings for Shell Oil Co. fell to \$108m. from \$276m in the year-ago quarter. Arco's first-quarter earnings fell to \$234m. from \$299m. Phillips Petroleum Co., ranked 10th in the U.S., reported a loss of \$32m. in the first-quarter against a \$96m. profit last year.

Intense competition in both domestic and international markets served to depress profit margins for refined products, and the lower product margins resulted in significantly reduced earnings for refining and marketing operations.

TROUBLED BANKAMERICA Corp., the second-largest U.S. banking company, reported last week a five per cent profit rise to \$67 million for the first quarter, the bank's second consecutive quarter out of the red.

The San Francisco banking giant said its earnings for the three-month period would have been greater but for its decision to place \$1.93 billion of Brazilian loans and \$180m. in loans to Ecuador on a cash basis, meaning that it will not record interest payments due as income until those payments actually arrive.

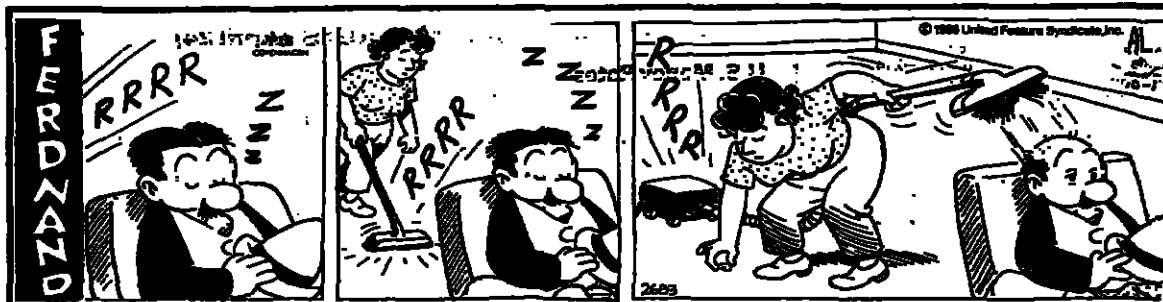
The quarterly profits in part reflected Bankamerica's sale of various units, including its Charles Schwab and Co. discount brokerage firm, resulting in after-tax gains of \$127m., it said.

Bankamerica last year lost \$518m., one of the largest losses posted by any bank. But it reported \$20m. profit in the fourth quarter, the first indication that it may be turning around.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL production, in the first three months of 1987, grew by 2.5 per cent, compared with the first quarter of last year, but fell short of its target by 0.8 per cent, official statistics showed last week.

The Central Statistics Board figures, published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, also showed that Soviet foreign trade turnover from January to March dropped by 15 per cent, from the 1986 first quarter results.

The poor results follow a four-fold rise in the Soviet foreign trade deficit with the West last year due to the fall in world prices for oil. Moscow's major earner of the hard currency it needs to purchase goods abroad.

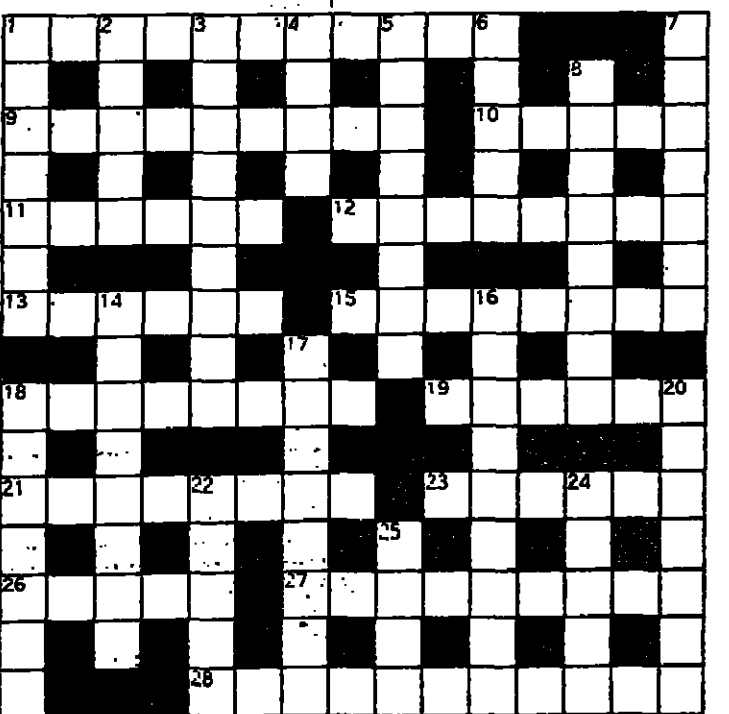


CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Crazy antipathy 'o corncrakes' (5,3,5)
9 Be careful working around E. Pakistan (4,5)
10 Humour in space, we hear (5)
11 Prompt a modish old Italian leader (6)
12 Organic life ahead maybe, not a stern (8)
13 Presidential address from a cathedral city diocese (6)
15 Risk being close to blowing one's top (8)
18 Innuendo from a public figure (8)
19 High price to pay for a junket ingredient, looking back (6)

21 Is obliged indeed to a baronet in short (8)
23 Service provided for a rock group (6)
26 Small charge, say one cent, is in order (5)
27 Initiate jobs for commissioners (4,5)
28 Fetching in a ghastly way? (6,5)

DOWN
1 & 18 View that doesn't come from within (7,7)
2 Forged key cut in a whim (5)
3 Pandora's box in American bottom drawer (4,5)
4 Afraid leaders are lost in an attack (4)



5 Five left penniless get cheeky (8)
6 Alarming charmer (5)
7 Study group remains perplexed (7)
8 Forceful figure in Washington! (8)
14 Affording some interest, perhaps (8)
16 She takes on Mr. Higgins and a right upset ensues (9)
17 Resettled pioneers taking a rest (2,6)
18 See 3 down
20 Unwillingness to give key to us in old silver coin (7)
22 Lancashire town to lend support, say (5)
24 Parody of a card game (5)
25 Inclined to leave the straight and narrow? (4)

Yesterday's Solution

PLEADER DEMOTED
A X O A A G O U
K O F W I L L P O W E R
A M H L E E A
D R A M C I V I C G R U B
I N A D E D I L
N I G H T I E D U R A N C E
E A G
E S O R M A U
S I T E L O G O S U S E R
T A K P G S S
B R A C H O P P R O M I S E
R Y U E N O R
D I S S E N T R E G E N C Y

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7 Affair, 8 Amount, 10 Curious, 11 Rhine, 12 Sine, 13 Curse, 17 Drivel, 18 Pose, 22 Trend, 23 Viddish, 24 Levant, 25 Beater.
DOWN: 1 Sarcastic, 2 Affront, 3 Riot, 4 Empress, 5 Quoin, 6 Stred, 9 Pseudonym, 14 Prudent, 15 Modiste, 16 Lecher, 19 Stair, 20 Leave, 21 Adder

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Odd number
2 Card name
3 Flower
9 Purkin
11 Govern
12 Furthermore
13 Beverage
14 Bleemish
16 Active volcano
18 Residence (sl.)
20 Shortage of iron
21 French cheese
24 As before
25 Current
26 Sell
27 Compass point

DOWN
1 Excellent
2 Essential
3 Members of religious order
5 Editress (anag.)
6 German city
7 Join up
8 Latin-American dance
13 Brass instrument
15 Idle talk
17 Haphazard
18 Social gathering
19 Well-being
22 Happen again
23 Twirl

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Tel Aviv: Shlomo Hamelech, 78 Shlomo Hamelech, 248461; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 226142; Tel Aviv: Kfar Sava, Avner Gilead, 34 Weizmann, Kfar Sava.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetsky, 91123; Krayot Hachof, Hakrayot, 1 Hahagana, Krayot Hachof, 721065.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

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Carmiel 988555 Netanya 23333
Dan Region 781111 Patah Tikva 9231111
Elit 7233 Rehovot 9451333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 92233
Haifa 912233 Safed 30333
Hatzor 35333 Tel Aviv 240111
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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Ancient wisdom

The Jerusalem Post — almost solely among the Israeli press, it seems — places great store in the development and use of the new 22-share index as part of the continuous-trading experiment. This index has not yet been honored with a formal title; we would suggest the Aha! Ha'am Index, except that the late Zionist leader is probably sufficiently upset to have the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange planted in the street named after him. Perpetuating his name in a share index would be rubbing salt into the wound. The TASE would be well-advised to run a public competition to find a suitable name — the publicity would be well worth it.

As an historical aside, we would like to quote from a letter received from Mr. J. Voet, the retired banker whose articles are well-known to many Post readers. He says: "About 30 years ago, I initiated and published regularly through ads in the local papers, the Union Bank Daily Share Index, based on the price of 10 shares. For this index, the unweighted quotations of the 10 shares with the largest turnover were chosen. This was a fair percentage of the shares then traded on the very tiny exchange."

"This UBSI was especially valuable at that time, as it was the only daily index published. The Central Bureau of Statistics only calculated monthly averages. It proved to run in sympathy with the more broadly based CBS index."

"Nevertheless, it was not accepted as an index to be quoted regularly, probably because it was not calculated by an official institution, such as the TASE or CBS, but by a bank. Competition prevented other security dealers from mentioning the Union Bank Index. I therefore decided, after some time, to drop its calculation and publication."

This is an interesting piece of exchange lore, probably unknown to any except the most veteran of the current market participants. It provides further evidence to support the theory, long since advanced by Meir Heth, that the natural development of the Israeli capital market, especially the share market, was effectively stopped from the 1950s onwards, by the growth of a malignant disease called nationalization. Only now is an attempt being made to treat this cancer, after it has spread and affected the whole body.

So much for history. The new index's current level, of around 181, based on end 1986 equalling 100, shows how much the market has advanced in the first third of this year. It contrasts somewhat with the most useful and relevant general market index, the non-arrangement share index, which has risen about 70 per cent in the same period.

This seems to prove that the market's advance has been led by the heavier-capitalization shares, from which the 22-share index is comprised. Granted, some of the most widely traded shares, such as Dead Sea Works, Clal Industries, IDB Development and Discount Investment, are not included in the index, but — in the absence of better data — it looks as if the relatively safer investments of major companies' shares have also been the better-performing ones — at least so far.

Further evidence of this trend can be found in the fact that the best performing sector in the market has been, and remains, the investment companies index, which is well ahead of the pack with a rise of over 90 per cent to date. This sector is dominated by conglomerates, such as IDB Development and Clal, and has a much higher average capitalization per issue than most others.

By contrast, the oil exploration sector, which has had a very sharp and at times dramatic run-up in recent weeks and is comprised of much smaller companies, has only risen about 80 per cent so far this year. These statistics run home the point that Ecclesiastes made a very long time ago: "But then, it was Ecclesiastes himself who authored the dictum that there's nothing new under the sun."

Bank survey: Boom is coming to a close

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The economy's rapid pace of growth may slow in the second quarter of 1987, after a strong opening to the year, concludes the 15th quarterly review of business trends, published yesterday by the Bank of Israel.

The survey, compiled by the senior economist in the central bank governor's office, Meir Tamari, found that the majority of companies experienced growing output and sales in the January-March quarter and that order swelled both from home and foreign markets. On the other hand, inventories, both of finished products and raw materials grew. Credit from all sources expanded, to accommodate the higher production and sales levels.

The respondents, when asked to predict their companies' situation in coming months, expected a higher level of production and generally slowing work-force reductions, with, in some cases, a net increase in employment. Perhaps most significantly, a growing number of companies reported labour bottlenecks, mostly of skilled employees, as the primary constraint in their expansion.

The expectation of higher output in the current quarter rested largely in growing export sales, as the rate of growth in the home market was seen as declining, although not greatly. This was the second successive quarter that the home market registered a declining rate of growth, and suggested that the boom, which began in the last part of 1985 and which Tamari was the first to pinpoint a year ago, was now maturing.

But the report confirmed that the boom is still the dominant feature in the economy. In tourism, the first quarter was very strong compared with most of the previous year. In industry the overall picture was positive, although the degree of strength varied from sector to sector. Commerce too, produced strong features, and only construction showed a disturbing trend. In this sector, after a strong performance in the first quarter on the home front — which even encompassed heavy equipment and earth-moving companies — the expectation was for a slower second quarter. However, employment in construction was expected to continue to grow, although

at a reduced pace.

The survey concentrated on industry, where the number of responses obtained soared to 131, allowing a better sector-by-sector picture to emerge. While the trend of almost all the statistics was upward, they nevertheless pointed to a potentially worrying phenomenon. Sales grew at a much slower pace than output, so that inventories built up. Nor was the inventory accumulation confined to finished goods, since raw material stocks also grew.

Tamari suggested that finished goods stocks swelled as a result of overshooting the production side, while the raw materials data may reflect stockpiling in the expectation of higher inflation down the road, or the desire to take advantage of currency movements. What is certain is that some of the inventory movement is tax-related, and that the switching of the end of the tax year from March to December resulted in firms running down stocks in the last quarter of 1986 and rebuilding them in 1987.

But this does not explain the whole pattern, and it certainly does not account for the slowdown in sales, for which the report could find no persuasive explanation, at this stage.

Export orders grew less quickly in January-March than in October-December but, as usual, expectations regarding exports were much more positive than actual orders. A feature of the export analysis was the slowdown in orders to the electronics industry, apparently reversing the recovery that characterized this sector in late 1986. However, Tamari noted, the seasonal factor is traditionally significant in this industry, and most orders and sales are concentrated in the second half of the year. A comparison of the first quarter of 1987 with 2 years earlier in the electronics industry revealed that the recovery trend was still intact.

Treasury official explains
How the gov't ran a surplusBy AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

It's not often that a Treasury official has to explain to angry legislators why the government ended the year with a surplus.

But that's what Treasury Budget division head Aaron Fogel was doing yesterday, after MK Yair Tsaaban (Mapam) accused the Finance Ministry of misleading the Knesset on the government's spending during last month's vote on the budget. Tsaaban's anger was aroused when the Treasury revealed that the government finished the fiscal year ended March 31 with a NIS 2.9 billion surplus.

The budget presented earlier to the Knesset has forecast that the government would end the year with a deficit of NIS 550 million.

In his defence, Fogel yesterday claimed that Tsaaban had confused two sets of figures, each based on a different definition. The NIS 2.9b. surplus was the figure used by the Accountant-General Department, which does not include interest payments on the internal debt. The

NIS 550m. figure, he said, referred to budget definitions, which took into account interest payments.

Fogel added that when interest payments were taken into account, like in the figures about monetary absorption or injection, the gap between the actual figure and the one included in the budget tabled in the Knesset was much smaller. The figure presented with the budget included an injection of some NIS 400m. for fiscal year 1986/87. Three months later the Treasury said it had actually absorbed NIS 1.1b. from the public.

According to Fogel, the explanation for the apparent gap between absorption and injection figures lay once again on the definitions used. The NIS 1.1b. was based on actual cash-flow figures, while the NIS 400m. reflected budget allocations.

Fogel admitted that tax revenue had been higher than expected, by at least NIS 200m., but he said this could very well have stemmed from the change from an April-March tax year to a January-December one.

Shahaf to resume Eilat flights

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV — Shahaf Air Services Ltd., which has been grounded since April 1, will resume flights at the end of this week, following an agreement between the Transport Ministry and Civil Aviation Administration (CAA) easing regulations over domestic charter airlines.

The agreement was facilitated by Shahaf's decision yesterday to cancel an interim injunction from the High Court of Justice which had prevented CAA head Shai Shohami from discussing company matters with Shahaf. The airline also agreed to pay NIS 4,000 in fines for past violations of domestic charter regulations.

In return, the Transport Ministry

granted some concessions which could help Shahaf increase its business between the country's three largest cities and Eilat. The most important changes, according to General Manager Yossi Hadari, would allow Shahaf to accept passengers who are bumped from regularly scheduled Arkia flights due to overbooking. The rules would also permit Shahaf passengers to change the date of their return flight, reduce the advance-reservation restriction from 14 hours to just five, and allow Shahaf to book one-day tours to and from Eilat.

Hadari said last night that he hoped to resume service from Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem to Eilat by Thursday.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank	Deposit	Term	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Apr. 23)	500-999	21.25	21.75	21.50	21.75
	1,000-9,999	22.75	22.75	22.50	22.75
	10,000-49,999	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
	50,000+	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Hapoalim (Mar. 27)	Up to 999	21.00	21.00	21.50	21.50
	1,000-9,999	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
	10,000-49,999	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	50,000+	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Discount (Apr. 9)	40-999	21.00	21.00	22.00	21.50
	10,000-50,000	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.00
	50,001-99,999	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.00
Mitzi	1,001-2,500	—	—	—	—
	2,501-5,000	—	—	—	—
	5,001-10,000	—	—	—	—
	10,001-40,000	—	—	—	—
First Tel (April 8)	50-999	17.00	15.10	15.10	15.00
	1,000-9,999	22.00	21.50	21.40	21.00
	10,000-49,999	23.00	22.40	22.20	21.50
	50,000+	24.00	23.00	22.80	22.50

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	8.125	7.875	8.750
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	3.0	3.125
Yen (¥ 1 million)	2.750	2.875	2.875

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (April 24)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep.
U.S. dollar	1.5881	1.5859	1.55	1.62	1.5848	
Deutsche mark	0.5767	0.5887	0.58	0.59	0.5837	
French franc	0.2642	0.2647	0.25	0.27	0.2654	
Japanese yen (100)	1.1357	1.1478	1.11	1.16	1.1402	
Swiss franc	0.2385	0.2385	0.23	0.24	0.2377	
British pound	0.3620	0.3689	0.35	0.37	0.3604	
Canadian dollar	0.7003	0.7003	0.70	0.71	0.6987	
Australian dollar	1.1250	1.1270	1.04	1.14	1.1287	
S. African rand	0.7823	0.8021	0.81	0.81	0.7980	
Belgian franc (10)	1.2507	1.2683	1.22	1.28	1.2577	
Austrian schilling	1.2334	1.2488	1.20	1.27	1.2388	
Italian lira (1000)	1.2334	1.2488	1.20	1.27	1.2388	
Jordanian dinar	—	—	—	—	—	
Syrian pound	—	—	—	—	—	
ECU	1.8319	1.8548	1.84	1.87	1.8382	
Irish punt	2.2488	2.2791	2.24	2.27	2.2405	
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3458	1.3746	1.34	1.37	1.3458	

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (April 24)

Precious Metals	Libor Rates
Gold London a.m. fix. 462.80	1 month 8 1/8%
London p.m. fix. 462.50	3 months 9%
Paris noon fix. 458.19	6 months 9 1/4%
Zurich p.m. fix. 462.50	1 year 9 3/4%
London 10 a.m. 461.75	2 years 10 1/4%
Ptistum London p.m. 462.50	SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 GMT)

Forward rates	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Pound sterling	1.6520/0	1.6510/0	1.6510/0	1.6520/0
Deutsche mark	1.7895/05	1.7895/05	1.7895/05	1.7895/05
Swiss franc	1.4690/10	1.4690/10	1.4690/10	1.4690/10
Dutch florin	2.0170/05	2.0170/05	2.0170/05	2.0170/05
French franc	5.8570/10	5.8570/10	5.8570/10	5.8570/10
Japanese yen	139.50/00	139.50/00	139.50/00	139.50/00
Italian lira	127.00/00	127.00/00	127.00/00	127.00/00
Belgian franc	37.10/15	37.10/15	37.10/15	37.10/15
Canadian dollar	1.3380/80	1.3380/80	1.3380/80	1.3380/80
ECU	1.5890/05	1.5890/05	1.5890/05	1.5890/05
S. African rand	0.5200/10	0.5200/10	0.5200/10	0.5200/10
Austrian schilling	1.2598/98	1.2598/98	1.2598/98	1.2598/98
Swedish krona	8.4505/05	8.4505/05	8.4505/05	8.4505/05
Norwegian krona	120.00/00	120.00/00	120.00/00	120.00/00
Denish krone	6.7425/75	6.7425/75	6.7425/75	6.7425/75

Share indices
Commerzbank 80 stocks 1802.7-22.1 Financial Times 100 stocks 1986.1+29.8

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (April 24)

U.S. Money Rates	U.S. Treasury Bonds
Prime rate 7.75%	1 month 8 1/8%
Banker's loan 7.75%	3 months 9%
Fed funds rate 6.5%	6 months 9 1/4%
Discount rate 5.5%	1 year 9 3/4%

New York Foreign Exchange

Prev. closing	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
Opening	1.8055/55	1.4710/20	1.6535/45	140.70/80	1.3338/48
Latest	1.8055/55	1.4710/20	1.6535/45	140.70/80	1.3338/48

Comment: The dollar ended a turbulent week on a decidedly soft note Friday as another round of concerned central bank intervention and official statements of support failed to sway the currency market.

The dollar's decline in the afternoon was the result of a further decline in the dollar's still necessary to help reduce persistently large world trade imbalances.

Precious Metals

Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 EST)

Market indices	NYSE Highest Volume
DJ Industrials	2,235.37 -46.80
DJ Transport	813.47 -15.80
DJ Utilities	1,038.12 -11.10
85 stocks	1,183.37 -16.13
NYSE Comp.	1,183.37 -16.13
NYSE Inds.	1,183.37 -16.13
NASDAQ	412.62 -4.61
S-P 100 index	278.87 -4.86
S-P comp.	281.52 -5.30
S&P 500	281.52 -5.30

Statistics

Volume	178,394,900	NASDAQ	Volume	138,008,100
Stocks up	288		Stocks up	1028
Stocks down	1,080		Stocks down	1247

Comment: Wall Street concluded a volatile week Friday with another sharp decline as the market remained at the mercy of fluctuations in the dollar. A further decline in the currency sent bond tumbling, prodding interest rate sensitive investors to sell stocks by the handful.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol.
Alliance	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Pap.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10

Over-the-Counter

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol.
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10
Am. Int. Tel.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	10

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA

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Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Indexes	General Share	22 Share	General Bond
131.35	109.07	130.55	
-0.52%	-0.20%	-2.2%	

Shares Movements	Advances	Unchanged	Declines
105	115	182	

Selected Prices

Selected Prices							
Name	Price	T'over M/S	% change	Argemone r Magnus 1	21200	792	-3.4
					5550	488	-2.6

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Justice perverted

IT will soon be a year since David Balas was put in jail. Formally, of course, he is still innocent. His court trial is not over and no verdict has been rendered. Yet for almost a year he has been denied his freedom, while the trial drags on. Did he or did he not defraud a kibbutz movement in grey market dealings?

His is only the most celebrated case. For in Israel today it has become almost standard practice to throw suspects into jail, often for long periods and in appalling conditions, until they are proved innocent.

According to a recent study, for example, in 25 per cent of the cases heard by the Tel Aviv District Court, the suspects spent about 240 days in jail before the end of their trials. And the average incarceration was three months.

This phenomenon makes a mockery of the justice system, on which Israel supposedly prides itself. True, it has begun to worry the Bar Association, the Knesset, even the police. But so far nothing has been done about it.

The process began to get out of hand about a decade ago with the growth of white-collar crime. The prosecutors began to routinely demand that the accused be locked up until the end of the trial. The judges dutifully acquiesced. They also acquiesce almost routinely to such police requests while an investigation is underway and before it is clear whether there is a case, and, in many instances, before it is even clear that the police are holding the right person. Last year more than 5,000 Israelis were held by the police and then released without charge.

If it turns out that the police erred, or if a trial ends in acquittal, the victim does not even have a right to compensation — unless, that is, he can prove malice or gross negligence.

In the Anglo-American legal system, to which we like to compare ourselves, such use of imprisonment of an accused is rejected. The accused are freed on bail, and excessive bail is prohibited. But in Israel bail is almost entirely denied, especially in cases like the Balas prosecution.

The courts agree to keep accused in jail for two reasons: to prevent them from leaving the country or suborning witnesses and tampering with evidence. But surely there are other means to assure this. Is jail the only way? Does our judicial system place such little value on personal freedom that it is prepared to deny it to accomplish aims that could be achieved by far less drastic means?

Moreover, when the accused is behind bars, he is at great disadvantage in conducting his legal defence. The prosecution by this very fact has the upper hand. Nor is it in any hurry. Proceedings follow their leisurely course, with time off for holidays, while the victim languishes in his prison cell.

The case of David Balas is simply the most recent and most prominent example of this perversion of justice that has become inherent in our justice system. Reputations are ruined, families are tormented, and personal freedom is denied for the convenience of a system that ostensibly is designed to protect the innocent.

It is a stain on our society and it is simply unacceptable that the need to remove it has not been accorded the urgent attention that is required.

ARAFAT

(Continued from Page One)

as a traitor and outlawing all PLO contacts with Cairo.

Officials in Egypt said their government could retaliate by curbing the scale of PLO representation in Cairo, but it would not sever relations with the organization. The officials said they expected Arafat to send an emissary to Cairo to explain the PNC decision. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had earlier withdrawn his delegation at the PNC meeting and warned of total break in Egyptian-PLO relations in protest against anti-Egyptian pressure by PLO radicals.

The PNC resolution said future relations with Jordan should be based on "a confederation between two independent states," and it stressed the "special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples." Arafat scrapped his 1985 negotiating agreement with King Hussein on the eve of the PNC session.

The resolution called for an international conference under UN auspices with equal participation of the five permanent Security Council members and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO. It rejected Resolution 242 on the grounds that it referred to the Palestinian question as a refugee problem and "not as the cause of a people."

The PNC pledged "to continue the armed struggle to liberate our lands from Israeli occupation," and called for a sovereign Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

However, it reaffirmed PLO endorsement of an Arab League plan proposing mutual Arab-Israeli recognition and peaceful coexistence in return for total Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem.

While re-electing Arafat as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, the PNC also supported the continued membership in the committee of Mohammad Abbas (Abul Abbas), who masterminded the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro.

In addition to restoring the alliance between Arafat's Fatah, the PFLP and DFLP, the PNC accepted the Palestine Communist Party into the PLO for the first time. The PLO had been deeply split since 1982, when Syria supported a revolt against Arafat's leadership after the PLO was driven from Beirut by Israel.

The PNC results were welcomed enthusiastically by PLO supporters in the territories, though they were sharply criticized by deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa, who has close links with Jordan. Shawwa said the PNC decisions had been forced by PLO radicals, and amounted to "a dictatorship of the minority over the majority." He added that though Palestinians had been let down by the PNC decisions, which offered no solution to their plight, "they are scared to speak up."

Shawwa concluded that the PLO had blundered in abrogating its 1985 agreement with Jordan and limiting ties with Egypt.

SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)

ized" through a process of direct negotiations. "Unfortunately," he told the visiting delegation of leading U.S. businessmen and public figures, "the King (Hussein) is reluctant to come to the conference table alone."

Arens' trip to the U.S. was not even mentioned at yesterday's weekly cabinet session.

According to one source, however, Foreign Minister Peres spoke briefly with Shamir just before the meeting and protested that Arens used "false pretences" to win cabinet permission to travel.

Ministers decided not to stir up a controversy yesterday because they deemed it inappropriate to risk a row on Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Day.

Anti-intellectual trend that hurts academics

Ram Ishai

IT IS NOT YET clear whether the Soviet government will allow emigration of Jews, either in limited or in massive numbers. It is also not clear how many of them would choose to come to Israel. Nevertheless, people are already arguing about the place where those Jews should live. The mayor of Jerusalem is ready to absorb them, while mayors of development towns feel they have the experience in absorbing aliya. It has been stressed that most of those Jews were "academics," and in Israeli jargon that means they have a university degree and a profession that requires such education.

No doubt our country needs that kind of people. Everyone agrees that Israel's prospects of survival from the security and economic point of view, not to speak of its creative and spiritual life, depend not only on the quantity of aliya but on its quality. Thanks to the Jewish mind, we survived 2,000 years in the Diaspora, in hostile surroundings, and we established our state in surroundings no less hostile. Hence our great concern regarding *yerida*, emigration from Israel not only because of its dimensions, but especially because of its characteristics.

This emigration includes a relatively large number of academics, mainly in the field of medicine and engineering. These emigrants contribute to the development and progress of other countries such as the U.S. and their departure most certainly jeopardizes achievements in Israel.

One should also consider the possibility that the emigration of academics affects the decision of other academics to come on aliya, whether from the USSR or from other countries. It is difficult to describe the uneasiness among academics in Israel, who live in a country that, officially at least, encourages higher education, and needs intellectual minds for further development in the civilian and the military fields.

It is possible that all over the world, the increase in the number of academics creates problems: there is unemployment among them. At the same time, there is a brain drain from developing countries to developed ones. The latter can offer more money and better opportunities. In order to understand better

the situation in Israel, one should look for answers in the way the government relates to academics in general.

AN understatement, this may be described as ambivalent: on one hand, educated people are needed for development and for maintaining the vital services that a developed country cannot do without; on the other hand, there is a feeling that this group of people is considered not creative and its education and skills are needed to serve those who are creative and progressive.

Higher education was always greatly valued in Jewish communities the world over; professions such as medicine and law were the dream of every Jewish mother. The State of Israel, along with its urge to form a new society, different from and maybe the reverse of the one in the Diaspora, raised the banner of a Zionist-socialist ideology of an egalitarian classless society. This was easier to proclaim than to achieve, but after all, the Yishuv, in its early

'On top of their economic distress, most academics feel humiliated, since government policy reflects the low regard in which they are held.'

stages, was based on an ideology, and its members were mainly from the intelligentsia — a group of intellectual revolutionaries.

The society they formed was based on agriculture; contrary to traditional rural society, social status was gained not through materialistic rewards but through pioneering fulfillment. According to publications from those days, there was little prestige in being a doctor in the public sector, and even less in being a lawyer. Nor did people relate to government functions as a basis for social status. Along with the development of industry, a high status was given to the worker, just as to the farmer: he was called the "industrial pioneer."

WITH THE establishment of the state, the link between the image of

the pioneer and the virtue of making do with very little started to weaken: greater reward was paid to reward.

The teaching profession still remained a pioneering mission; but with the shift of emphasis from mission to a profession that needed formal training, the social status of the teacher started to decline. Meanwhile, the social and economic status of the doctors did not improve. As a set-off, the lawyers became a respected social group enjoying the prestige bestowed on judges. They reached their peak with the formation of the Israel Bar in 1962: it promised them not only status but power. The lawyers' rise in status accompanied the general change in values that gave greater importance to economic success in the private sector. While the teachers, the doctors, the economists and the social scientists were salaried people, most of the lawyers were in private practice.

The government and the Histadrut continued their egalitarian economic policy and succeeded in regulating differences in salaries, but only in several public sectors and not in the private ones. At the same time, the leaders in the government and in the Histadrut became the elite who enjoyed special status, and economic rewards. For the first time in this country, economic reward became a measurement of prestige and status. A very large part of the upper economic groups in Israel, such as industrialists, business men and contractors, were to a large extent formed and nurtured by the new policy of the government; their social position continued to depend upon this policy. In place of egalitarianism, this new policy established a partition between the salaried sector and the private independent sector; a division between salaried academics in public institutions where the official egalitarian policy still existed and other places that abandoned it.

THIS PARTITION was intensified by the taxation policy. The proportion of taxes paid by salaried workers, and especially by academics, who were considered the "middle class," was so high that it was not clear whether this was so because it was so easy to collect income tax from them since it was automatically deducted, or whether it was a result

Dry Bones



of deliberate policy.

A very peculiar situation has been created; the government — and in this respect there is little difference between Labour and Likud — encourages a layer in society to grow rich, to enjoy incentives, subsidies and tax concessions. On the other hand, to avoid unrest, the government has to assure minimal advantages to the lowest decile of society, in the form of bonuses to large families or minimum wages.

Due to this policy, even if the academic belongs to the seventh decile, his income and level of life are much closer to the lowest tenth than the highest. On top of their economic distress, most academics feel humiliated, since the policy reflects the low regard in which they are held.

This attitude was best expressed by a former Labour minister of Finance, who was considered a strong man in his party: "The economists in my ministry obstruct the corridors."

Perhaps this sad state of affairs is the reason why academics have so little influence on the country's political life.

IT IS ACCEPTED the world over that the highly-educated feel a sense of mission to their society, including a political one. They are equipped

with the knowledge to compare political reality at different periods in various countries and to use it as a lever for changes. Our country is developing a proletariat of academics that is divided into two groups: those who compromise and those who criticize; but both groups are inclined to be indifferent to public affairs, and limit themselves to professional, technical and bureaucratic roles.

Our situation from this point of view resembles that in the USSR where the prevailing trend of the state is anti-intellectual: intellectual in the Soviet Union is subordinated to the needs of the state. We are far from Plato and his ideal republic, in which philosophers would be kings and kings, philosophers.

At the recent convention of the Engineers' Association, one of the most important resolutions was the decision to cooperate with other professional associations in order to set up a federation of academic workers.

This could be a breakthrough that might result in a better contribution by this sector to the development of the country, the renewal of basic values, and salubrity in public life.

The writer is the head of the Israel Medical Association.

PEACE BOMB

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I wish to congratulate you for having published Professor Avineri's superb appeal of April 9, "Strafe the camps — with food."

For weeks I had been waiting for Israel to launch this kind of peace bomb over the Palestinian camps.

PROFESSOR JEAN HALPERIN, President, Center of Jewish Studies, University of Geneva

Sir, — The equivalent of the tactics advocated by Shlomo Avineri in his article, "Strafe the camps — with food," i.e. waging peace instead of war, has been tried repeatedly by Israel, to no avail. Previous gestures of peace have been scorned by the Arabs, grossly distorted and exploited in order to vilify Israel. Avineri asks: What will the camp

inhabitants do? I believe they will conspicuously reject Israel's help: The PLO leadership will denounce Israel's attempt at poisoning the bodies and souls of the Palestinians. The Arab Governments will denounce Israel's admission of guilt — the Jews' attempt for propaganda purposes, to alleviate some of the sufferings they inflicted on innocent women and children. The United Nations will go on condemning Israel as they did before.

The peaceful strafing will result in world opinion absorbing more disinformation by the media. Cameras will indeed flash close-ups of Israel parcels... being backed to pieces and burned by starving Palestinian mothers and children, bravely and proudly destroying the Zionist play.

PAUL GINIEWSKI Paris.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN USSR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I read with interest David Kravine's recent article analyzing the moral question and human rights consideration of Jewish migration from the USSR.

My interest in his article, however, pertains to the matter of nationalities. As a Ukrainian, I feel frustrated when the distinction between Russia (one country) and the USSR (the Russian empire encompassing about 15 countries) is blurred. Your article refers consistently to Russian and Russians, which is fine — until I read "Kiev" and "Odessa." Since

these are Ukrainian cities (one, the capital of Ukraine), why is Ukraine not mentioned?

Until the Russian empire is disbanded and all of her captive nations achieve independent statehood, the misery of the Jews, Ukrainians, Georgians, etc. will continue. It is in the interest of human rights that this be made clear. The reality of the USSR must be spelled out to all. Anatoly Sharansky can tell you of the common cause of all political prisoners in the USSR — freedom for nations! Freedom for individuals!

ORYSIA BOREC Strathfield, Australia.

WOMEN IN THE MEDIA

accords his male subjects. Feminist analysis of the mass media has convincingly shown that, on the comparatively few occasions when women are mentioned at all, they are invariably described by reference to their relationship with a man ("wife of...") or to their appearance and/or apparel. Men are referred to by name and/or by the office they hold, profession, title, etc.

Nobody reading your critic's comment could have known for certain that he was referring to the elected head of a powerful political movement. Whatever one's opinion of Danielle Weiss, she deserves to be identified and, above all, named.

Jerusalem. ALICE SHALVI

Philip Gillon comments: Frankly, I am amazed by Professor Shalvi's letter. Whatever I hold against the

person making inflammatory statements for the TV camera — her name was not given by the news reporter — has nothing whatsoever to do with her sex. My objections to her have nothing to do with a desire to present a macho image; I simply cannot understand why Professor Shalvi believes that "she deserves to be identified, and, above all, named." I do not see that she deserves anything. If I may say so, with all respect to Professor Shalvi, had I belonged to the same sex as the person making those speeches, I would have kept very mum about what I had in common with her, and would not have claimed her in print as one of my own.

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